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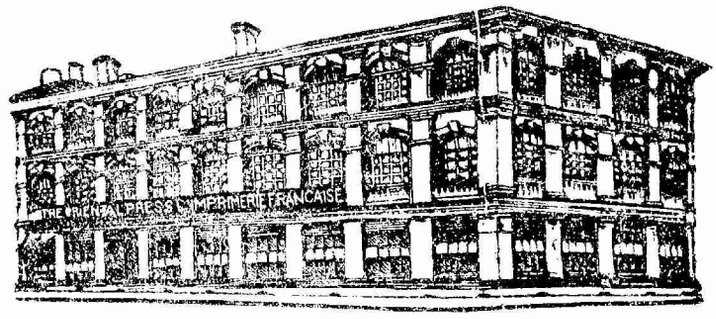

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Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	289863	639850	3750	933463	64703	.....	9554158	876785	.....	9.18	1534307	99473	.....	6.48
Peking-Mukden	508474	351774	5510	865758	364949	.....	6793638	1095100	.....	16.12	1071842	44201	.....	4.12
Tientsin-Pukow	208506	247888	9029	465423	16870	.....	4833288	117730	.....	2.44	881177	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	119905	58720	3414	182039	10242	.....	1805075	153652	.....	8.50	453802	.....	9218	-2.03
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	71559	27206	1267	100032	4475	.....	816139	60107	.....	7.36	238037	55057	.....	23.13
Cheng-Tai	21884	145552	95	167531	77319	.....	1429609	454133	.....	24.77	246472	34601	.....	14.04
Canton-Kowloon	32022	3368	700	36090	.....	1892	332728	4829	.....	1.45	82239	1681	.....	2.05
Kirin-Changchun	21554	33651	325	55530	.....	31689	736526	268713	.....	36.48	122594	8289	.....	6.76
Taokow-Chinghua	5958	20476	172	26606	.....	1415	286164	.....	10852	-3.79	68149	157	.....	0.23
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3957	16239	.....	20196	5985	.....	181495	35652	.....	19.64	46440	40	.....	0.09
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	25444	33225	985	59654	12256	.....	480254	47581	.....	9.91	85961	.....	914	-1.06
Wuchang-Changsha	15317	18332	.....	33649	5053	.....	489334	159521	.....	32.60	140518	93416	.....	66.49
Ssu-Tsen	8932	17346	13	26291	4469	.....	309915	95270	.....	30.75	36134	4749	.....	13.14
TOTAL	1333375	1613627	25260	2972262	531325	.....	28048323	3358221	.....	15.03	5007672	331532	.....	10.26

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 263
Special Articles
The Increase of French Influence in China ..... Hollington K. Tong 265
John Dewey in China ..... C. F. Remer 266
How Can America Best Help China? ... Shen Tsung-han 268
News from North China 270
News from Central China 271
News from South China 273
Who's Who in China 274
News Summary of the Week 275
Men and Events 276
The Y. W. C. A. in China 282
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 286
Finance and Commerce
The Trade of China for 1919 292
New Cotton Mill Opened at Chengchow, Honan ..... C. Charles Shedd 309
New Books and Publications
The Educational Directory for 1920 316
The United States Court for China 316

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE man who looms largest in the political arena of North China today is General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting General of Manchuria. Since his arrival in Peking from Fengtien on June 19, this lion of the hour has been monopolizing the attention of the press throughout the whole country, and of the officials in the Capital from Marshal Tuan Chi-jui down to a clerk in the Peking-Mukden Railway Office. The neighborhood of the headquarters of the Fengtien troops in Peking, where he is now living, is under martial law in practice if not in name. The object of General Chang's visit is nominally to remove misunderstandings between the Chihli faction and the Anhwei faction of the Peiyang Military Party or rather between Marshal Tuan and Little Hsu on the one hand, and General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, and General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division, on the other hand, but really to eliminate the influence of the Anfu Club, a political organization, receiving the backing of the Anhwei faction, and to reinstate in office Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng whom the club has tried by various means to overthrow. Such being his mission to Peking two days after his arrival in the Capital, General Chang repaired to Paotingfu for a consultation with General Tsao Kun, where an important conference was subsequently held. Among those present at the Conference were General Wu Pei-fu, and representatives from the military governors of Kiangsu, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Honan, and Sinkiang. Four decisions were made at the conference: 1. A warning to the Anfu Club. 2. Removal of incompetent Cabinet ministers as a condition for the resumption of office by Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng. 3. No recognition of either Tang Shao-yi or Wen Tsung-yao as Southern Chief Delegate and a request for the appoint-

ment of a new man to head the Southern peace delegation. If necessary, the personnel of the Northern Chief Delegate may also be changed. 4. Any problems which cannot be solved by the peace conference shall be referred to a people's convention to be called later. These decisions were communicated to President Hsu Shih-chang, and he was requested to modify them as he saw fit. Negotiations are now proceeding with regard to the resumption of office by Prime Minister Chin. General Chin has expressed his willingness to cancel his resignation if his four demands can be complied with. They are: 1. No more obstacles to the peace negotiations. 2. His control of financial affairs of the Central government. 3. The reorganization of the whole Cabinet in accordance with his wishes. 4. The cancellation of the Sino-Japanese military pact. At the time of writing there is much hope that General Chin will return to the Cabinet. The Anfu Club, which used to stand in his way, has meekly yielded on account of the presence of General Chang Tso-ling. At one time General Chang Tso-ling and Marshal Tuan were in a serious misunderstanding and once threatened open conflict. Therefore it was a surprise to learn of General Chang's call on Marshal Tuan at Tuanho, a few miles from Peking, shortly after his arrival. The conversation did not last long, but they arrived at some kind of an understanding. Marshal Tuan, according to those who are on intimate terms with him, stated that he would never in the future entrust any of his lieutenants to do the errand and that face to face talks were much more satisfactory. General Chang responded in similar tone, and they seem to have patched up their real or imaginary differences for the present at least. Little Hsu, who has never concealed his design to get the better of General Chang, went to Fengti, half an hours ride from Peking, to meet him and showed him all courtesies. One characteristic of General Chang is that he will forget the past if his opponent displays signs of repentance. Little Hsu's tactics have hit the right string. The Mukden Lion is satisfied that Little Hsu has had no real personal grudge against him, otherwise he would not have gone out of the way to welcome him. After having performed the unpleasant task of proving his loyalty and admitting his weakness, Little Hsu has departed for Mongolia to train his troops and strengthen his position in the new desert empire so that one day he may have his revenge. Farsighted enough though illiterate, the Mukden Lion has taken action with the object of preventing his political opponents, Little Hsu and Marshal Tuan, from becoming too powerful. The Paotingfu conference, in addition to what has been mentioned elsewhere in this issue, has resolved that the system for the government of Outer Mongolia, inaugurated by Little Hsu, shall be materially altered and that the Northwestern frontier defence forces headed by Marshal Tuan shall be placed under the control of the Ministry of War. It will, however, be extremely interesting to observe in exactly what form the whole political problem in North China will be worked out during the next few weeks. Of one thing it is certain that no matter what the solution may be, either one faction of militarists or another faction will again control Peking affairs.

ON March 12, and May 25, some 650 Japanese soldiers and civilians were killed at Nikolaievsk, Siberia. This is in accordance with the Japanese report of the affair, no Russian or Allied report being available since the entire district has been segregated by the Japanese and in addition the Gulf of Tartary has been mined by the Japanese navy. Nikolaievsk is the principal port of the Amur Maritime Province of Siberia and is located on the Okhotsk Sea. Vladivostok is the southern port of this province and is located on the Japan Sea. This province borders on Korea and Manchuria and is on about the same parallel of latitude as Boston, Chicago and Portland, of the United States which at least gives some idea regarding the climate. The province is rich in agricultural resources, animal products, minerals, and the coast abounds in rich fisheries. A glance at the map will show quite plainly the scope of Japanese ambitions regarding this province. With her influence pretty well established in Manchuria, and absolute in Korea, the Maritime province of Siberia with Saghalin Island half of which Japan already controls, is needed simply to round out the frontiers of the empire. This will give Japan control of everything bordering on the Japan Sea and makes that body of water a real Japanese pond. Immediately after the withdrawal of the American troops from Vladivostok, the Japanese took over control of the city. The Russians made no resistance — and Japanese military reports to the effect of eight hours fighting were simply Japanese lies to mislead the rest of the world. When the Japanese attempted the same kind of a coup at Nikolaievsk, the Russians resisted and there was fighting; fighting which ended in the Japanese invaders being wiped out. The Japanese claim and are exploiting the fact that there was a massacre of women and children afterwards. In the absence of Russian or non-partisan accounts, we naturally question the veracity of the Japanese reports, since they are put out for a purpose. The further fact that the official Japanese foreign office communique regarding the affair charged the Russians with using Koreans and Chinese in the work of massacre, simply places further

doubt in the minds of outsiders. There is naturally regret at the death of the Japanese at Nikolaievsk whether the number was a dozen or 650, but when the world knows why Japanese soldiers were being kept there, there isn't much sympathy. The robber who goes out after booty naturally takes a long chance and in case he goes wrong, he pays the supreme penalty. Now the Japanese militarists are exploiting the affair for a purpose, or rather two purposes. First the militarists desire to stir up their own people and second they desire to fool the outside world. If they accomplish both, they will achieve their ambition—the Japanese soldiers will stay in Siberia and the Amur-Maritime Province will become Japanese territory. With the help of Semienoff, a plain cossack bandit, and others of his kind, the attempt is being made to create a "buffer state." If the so-called "buffer state" is Japanese controlled it will satisfy the Japanese and will be bolstered up by them. If not satisfactory, there will be further intrigue by the Japanese by backing one Russian faction against another, until the Japanese finally get control one way or another. This has been the plan in China and only in the last few months have the various Chinese factions begun to come to their senses. Japan is playing a strong hand in Siberia as she has played in China for the last few years. Japanese militarism is just as blind to world change and progress as German militarism ever was. They will continue along their present line until they are defeated. The defeat will come from their own people who are growing sick of the trouble they are bringing to their nation, or their defeat will come when the rest of the world grows tired of the Japanese buccaneers who are still living in the past century of conquest by means of the sword and rifle.

The Increase of French Influence in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

FRANCE is turning her attention from the war-tired Europe to the Continent of Asia, and encouraging all the endeavors to introduce French culture into China, and make China better known among her own people. In this way she hopes to build up a French influence in this country which will enable her to have a share in Chinese general trade and in the development of Chinese natural resources. The Sino-French Cooperative Association which counts such influential Chinese as Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, and Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University, as its supporters, is an important organization to carry out the object in view. Its second annual conference was held in Peking on June 20, at which many prominent Chinese leaders in all ranks of life were present. Representatives from all over the country came to Peking to attend the Conference. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang sent messages of congratulations and pledged support to the institution.

Interesting addresses delivered in the course of the Conference showed that great progress in the development of Chinese-French relationships had already been made. Monsieur Boppe, French Minister to Peking, in his speech, referred to the recent incorporation of the French language in the curriculum of the schools in Paotingfu and Peking and the growth of Chinese industries in France. The representative of President Hsu Shih-chang, in a speech made on behalf of the Chief Executive, dwelt upon Sino-French friendship, the similarity of the forms of government of these two countries and the desirability of close co-operation between China and France. Mr. Yih Kung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, spoke of the establishment of courses in Chinese in the University of Paris through his efforts during his recent visit to Paris. Other speakers were the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the representative of General Wang I-tang, Northern Chief Peace Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference; Liang Shih-yi, former Director-General of the Customs Administration; Mr. Chang Hu, Vice-Minister of Finance. At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that during the last twelve months more than a thousand Chinese students had gone to France for higher education and that a similar number of students would be sent to that country every year from now on.

The forthcoming establishment of a Sino-French University at Lyons is another plan for making Chinese more popular in France and the French more popular in China. Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei will shortly proceed to Lyons in connection with this matter. President Hsu Shih-chang has contributed 10,000 Francs to that University, the Southwestern University donated $200,000, and the Amoy University, $150,000, annually. These large donations show the popularity of the Sino-French institution of learning with Chinese leaders. Most of the Chinese students in France will enroll themselves in that university upon its establishment.

Serious Chinese thinkers, while appreciating all efforts for the encouragement of the introduction of French culture into China, do not welcome the creation of a special university for Chinese youths in France, as they consider it inexpedient for a large number of Chinese students to study together since they would not be able to learn much of French culture and absorb the French spirit, which can only be obtained by close association with French students and intimate mixing with them. The importance of education does not lie in its academic aspects. It rather lies in the absorption of the spirit of French education.

Years ago, Japan, apprehensive of the consequence of the invasion of large numbers of Chinese students on the one hand, and on the other hand, not desirous of discouraging the coming to her land of Chinese youths for higher education, established the Meiji and the Waseda Universities and particularly the Chen Shen Academy for the education of the Chinese alone. Those students whose ambition was no higher than to get a diploma on easy terms flocked thither, and the result was that none of them brought back to China a real education. In establishing the Sino-French University at Lyons, the French government is merely repeating an old method through which the Japanese, while they did not wish to admit the Chinese into Japanese schools, once tried to curry their favor but which they found a failure. If the French people are really anxious to impart to the Chinese their culture and their mode of thought, all they have to do is to throw open their institutions of

learning to Chinese youths, and allow them as much freedom as they allow to their own students, and not to put them in a place especially set apart. If a Sino-French University is established for the benefit of French scholars, that is another matter.

The arrival at Peking of M. Painleve, Chief of the French Industrial Mission, on June 22, will further promote the friendly relationship between France and China. M. Painleve, as former Prime Minister of France, is wielding a tremendous influence with his countrymen at home, and whatever messages he will have for them about China upon his return to France will carry greater weight. For a time, the former French Prime Minister will act as adviser to the Ministry of Communications, and enlighten that Ministry upon the question of the improvement of the railway system in China. Those who accompanied M. Painleve in this trip are: M. Borrel, director of the Normal School of Paris, who during the war was General Secretary of War and President of the Council; M. Germain Martin, well known French legislator, professor of law in the University of Paris and former collaborator with Premier Alexander Ribot; M. Abel Bonnard, literary man, poet and distinguished novelist, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Educational institutions throughout China will be the particular object of their visit. Upon their return to France, these French educationalists and novelists will be able to interpret Chinese thoughts and ideals to their own people in an effective way such as has never been done before. Views of M. Painleve on China and the object of his mission have already been given in a press interview while passing through Japan. They are full of interest and sympathy toward the Chinese. Part of the interview is given here:

"The young Chinese republicans are turning with sympathy toward the older sister republics, France and America. We know the influence and the attraction which Anglo-Saxon America exercises upon the imaginations of the Chinese. All of the Great Powers, the governments of which have understood the importance of peaceful penetration into China, seek to create sympathy and strong support for their nations there.

"France must not fail, at this time, when China, seeking to modernize herself, is calling for intellectual guides and technical counsellors, to answer that call. Anything that fails to present French culture to China leaves the way open for German Kultur to stifle.

"The peace of the world has nothing to gain from an Americanized or an Anglicized China. Without in any way meaning to offend our friends or allies, we feel that to the French belongs the moral obligation to encourage and develop the intellectual, scientific and technical relations which exist already between China and France.

"My journey to China has no other aim. I am invited by the President of the Chinese Republic, Hsu Shih-chang, to be his guest and I go with the approval and bearing instructions from the Chinese world—which represents a third of all humanity, which has countless riches still unexplored and which possesses prodigious power for the advance of civilization—in order that they may become better known to the French intellectuals and men of action.

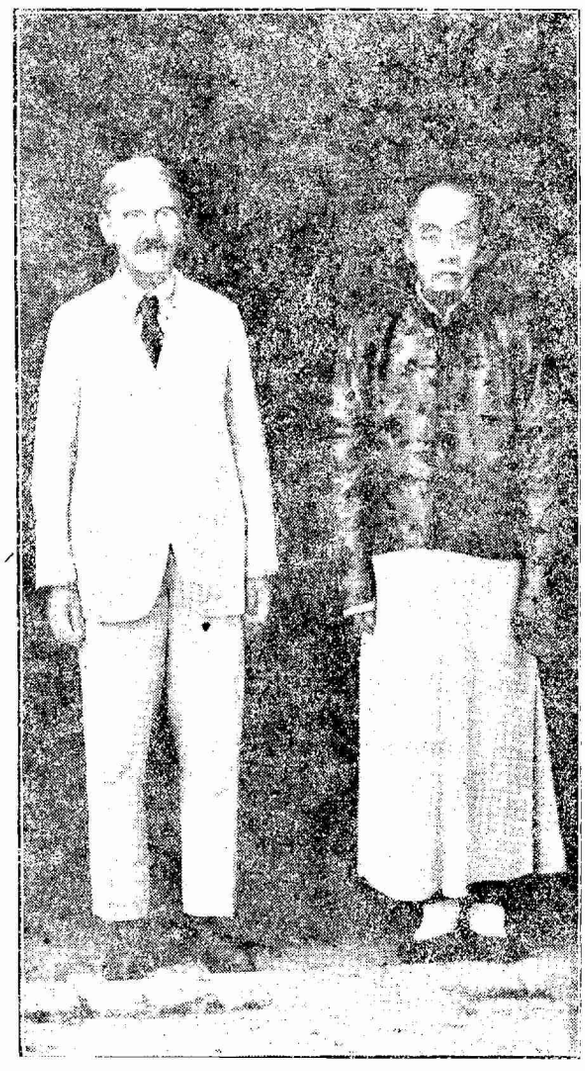
"Above all I shall make it my aim to guide the Chinese who are seeking a higher education toward France, where Chinese students are already going in increasing numbers every year. I count as much on gaining the friendship of the republicans of the south as that of the people of the north. I think I will be able to rally for China the effective sympathy of the whole of France."

Peking, June 26.

John Dewey in China

BY C. F. REMER

JOHN Dewey has been in China for more than a year; and this fact needs to be more widely and more fully appreciated than it is. Dewey is not known to most Americans either in China or in America. He "is not famous like W. J. Bryan or Charlie Chaplin" as a recent writer remarks. The results of his work do not appear before the world in the form of a Panama canal; he has brought about no changes in American government or in American laws; he has invented no mechanical devices; he has lead no armies; he has not made millions of dollars. He has done nothing more spectacular during most



Two Great Scholars of China and America

Dr. John Dewey, Columbia University, and Hon. Chang Chien, Nantungchow, China

of his life than teach school, lecture in college class-rooms and write a number of books and magazine articles. Nevertheless John Dewey is a great man. He has changed the attitude of mind toward education of more teachers than any other one thinker of modern America; he, with William James and some others, has done much toward making a philosophy out of modern experimental science and modern democracy; he has given that turn to the thinking of America which is growing to be characteristic of the country; and, during the years of the late war, he more than any other single man, except perhaps Woodrow Wilson, made it clear to America

what was at issue in the war and where the duty of America lay. He is one of the leaders of democratic and liberal thought in America today.

Professor Dewey has, during the past year, been lecturing at Peking University and at other schools near Peking. He is now traveling in China lecturing in many cities and the announcement has recently been made that Columbia University will allow him to be away for still another year, which he is to spend in this country. Professor Dewey, by means of his lectures which are interpreted as they are given, has reached thousands of Chinese. These lectures are translated into Chinese and are published in the leading magazines and newspapers of the country. These printed lectures are carefully studied by many. It may be guessed that by means of the spoken and the written, or printed, word Professor Dewey has said his say to several hundred thousand Chinese

There are two questions about Dewey's visit to China that every American, who is interested in the relations between his country and China, desires to have answered. The first of these questions is; What is he telling the Chinese? and the second: What is he telling the people of America about China and the Far East in general? The first question may be put more fully: What does a liberal and a democratic philosopher, who represents American thought as few men can, find to tell the Chinese?

One of his subjects is the school. Years ago, in a little booklet with the title "*My Pedagogic Creed*," Professor Dewey said: "I believe that education is the fundamental method of social progress and reform" and "I believe that education is a process of living and not a preparation for future living." About the teacher he said: "I believe that the teacher is engaged, not simply in the training of individuals, but in the formation of the proper social life." From these articles of his belief it may be guessed that Dewey has important things to say to the Chinese. Education is not, in his opinion, a means of enforcing convention and tradition upon the young, which is what it has been in China in the past; it is rather the freeing of the mind of the young. Education means the development of "independent intellectual initiative and control," it means "original native endowment turned through gradual exercise into effective power." Dewey wants to see such education at work in this country as will free the Chinese from the constraint of custom. It has been said that "the tradition of all dead generations weighs like a mountain on the brain of the living." The task of education is the removal of this mountain. This does not mean that all tradition is to be attacked, but that intelligence must be free to distinguish between what is useful and what is deadening.

Another of Dewey's messages concerns the value for China and the possibilities in China of the use of modern science. He warns the Chinese against the acceptance of the results of Western science without a full appreciation of the discipline of mind that has made Western science possible. The effect upon any country that passively accepts the results of modern science without entering as far as possible into the atmosphere of mind and spirit which has produced that science, must be a mental and moral state somewhat resembling the physical state produced by indigestion. This full appreciation of Western science on the part of the Chinese can come only after the Chinese themselves have tried their own hands at modern science. Professor Dewey pictures the results of the application of modern science and common sense to life in China in such lectures as that on citizenship and on "Science and Life."

Dewey's philosophy, which he cannot avoid expressing whenever he talks for it is always at the bottom of his thinking, is in his own words an experimental habit of mind. Applied to China today it means that every Chinese tradition, custom and teaching, however hallowed it may be by the sanctions of past generations, whatever its source, whether it be the experience of the race under other conditions or the teachings of the sages, must be required to give an account of itself in terms of the welfare and the happiness of the Chinese people. In his essay in the volume, *Creative Intelligence*, he applies this philosophy to American life and his results are such as every American ought to read. Dewey cannot apply his own philosophy to Chinese life. It will require someone as close to Chinese thought as he is close to American thought to do this. He can, however, help this forward by his presence in China and by his advice to the Chinese who are hopeful and intelligent enough to undertake it.

This means that the fuller implications of Dewey's method of education and of thought involve some shock to old China and to many parts of young China. Old China has been willing to allow the Western trained youth to fool with locomotives, ballot boxes, and the latest dances so long as it paid its respect to the mmemorial traditions of the Chinese people. It will take a more serious view of matters when it discovers these traditions themselves are to be weighed in the balance. Young China has seldom taken Western science and its experimental methods seriously enough to to see the implications and young China will probably experience a sense of shock when it does.

But these are speculations as to what may be the result in the future of a full appreciation of the coming to the East of the experimental methods of the West. Our first business is to see what the actual results are, so far as they have been expressed, of the lectures of Professor Dewey in this country.

The first impression that one gets, who tries to arrive at the Chinese estimate of Dewey, is an impression that has been cleverly connected by a Chinese university professor with the second character that is used to represent Dewey's name in Chinese. This second character means "awe-inspiring." One who talks with many Chinese about Professor Dewey long enough to get past the first statements that "Professor Dewey is a great American philosopher" or "Professor Dewey's thoughts are very deep," soon comes upon this feeling of awe. A whole number of the magazine, *The New Education*, was devoted to the educational and philosophical ideas of Professor Dewey. The writers, who are the most capable of any Chinese in the country to do so, undertake no critical analysis of Dewey's teachings. After some search no attempt is discoverable on the part of anyone to make such a critical analysis. No one has attempted to distinguish between the ideas of Professor Dewey that are useful in China today and those that are not useful. No one has raised a voice to say that they may be harmful. But it is perhaps too soon to find any further effect than the first one. The Chinese are too polite to subject the ideas of a guest to critical analysis while he is still a guest.

Professor Dewey has come to China during a time when the criticism of Chinese tradition and custom is beginning to show itself in a serious way and to spread to all parts of the country. The younger of the intellectuals of China are in the mood for a vigorous criticism of all things traditional in China, in the language of the foreigner, of all things Chinese. Unless they are provided with something

more than the rationalism that leads to destructive analysis. they may not get ahead at all.

If Professor Dewey can do two things at once, get the thoughtless and the conservative to look upon the experimental method with more hope and less fear and get the enthusiastic critic to develop within himself some discipline and some test to distinguish between what is desirable and what is not, if Professor Dewey can do these things, he will be doing a service which is so important and so useful that he can never be adequately repaid.

A critical attack upon Chinese traditional and conventional ethics is coming. It cannot be avoided. The first Christian missionary who landed in China made this inevitable. This attack may be a cleansing and invigorating fire or it may be a destructive conflagration.

The discipline of Professor Dewey's philosophy is the finest contribution that American thought has to offer to China for the troubled days that are ahead. His way is one of getting forward by intelligent choice. His way is democratic because it depends upon the development of standards within the citizen and not upon the imposition of standards from without upon the subject. His way is the liberal and the tolerant way. The autocrat and the doctrinaire cannot use it. Dewey can do no more than to make it clear and to say it again and again and again as he goes about in this country. Whether it will be accepted by the Chinese and given an honest trial or not, is a more important question than any of the political and military questions with which the officials and the people occupy themselves. Like so many other questions that concern thinking this question is already answered when it is seen in all its implications.

Through John Dewey America is offering her best to China and she is saying to the Chinese through him: You cannot avoid social reform and you want social reform. Will you have it by the method of education, of self-discipline, of experiment and of intelligent choice, by the democratic and the liberal method? Or will you have it by submitting yourself to the terrors of the doctrinaire or to the spurred boot heel of the autocrat? The question is still yours to answer?

How Can America Best Help China?

By Shen Tsung-han

The following article received first prize in a competition on the foregoing subject that the Review announced several months ago. Sixty-one essays were submitted and the homes of the writers are in the following cities: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Changsha, Foochow, Nanking, Nankung, Hankow, Nanchang, Soochow, Mukden, Tokyo, Wuhu, Wusih, Hangchow, Chungking, Teianhsien, Kinchow, Amoy, Singapore, Canton, Wuchang, Laohokow, Taihu, Shaohingfu, Linpu, Hwanghsien, Nanyang, Kaifeng, Lokehin, Mr. Shen, the writer of the prize article lives in Peking. K. C. Weng who received second prize is a native of Tientsin, while L. C. N. Li, winner of the third prize is a student in the College of Yale in China at Changsha.

AFTER the great European War, the attention of the world has again been shifted to China. She as far as territory goes, is the largest nation of Asia. Her people constitute one-fourth of the world's population. She is now in her most critical situation. The attempt of her nearest neighbor, Japan, to swallow her up is now being regarded as a fact, and not a theory. She therefore must have an ally, a friend she can rely on. Her need is great, and if that need be not met by some Power, strong enough to protect her from her enemy and to help her out of her serious and dangerous situation, a new world war, indeed, one much more terrible than the one just over, will inevitably break out. Such a friend and a protector she finds in no other than the United States of America which is the most powerful nation in the present world and whose flag stands for highest ideals. As the peace of the world in the future rests with China, it is easy to see that even from the American point of view, she should help China more than any other nation. The Chinese people hope for her help most earnestly and trust her friendship deeper than any other power.

Now is China's most critical moment and also the time when the United States of America can best help her. The Shantung question which has to do with our territorial integrity is still pending. Shantung borders with Chihli, Shansi, Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu, provinces. Both the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways run through it. The Kaomi-Hsuchow Railway starting at Kao mi of Shantung connects with the Lung-Hai Railway which penetrates into Kansu, a north western province. As Manchuria and Outer-Mongolia have been under Japanese influence for so long, now if Shantung goes also into Japanese hands, Japan will control the whole of North China. So China. with the fear of this, refused to sign the Peace treaty with Germany. As a result of some secret treaties between England and Japan, and France and Japan, it is out of the question for these powers to help China in solving this Shantung question. Practically speaking, the United States of America is the only nation that can do China justice and help her to recover Shantung from Japan. Indeed it is not only a question of the Far East but also a world question. If the Americans are really willing to help China and have a farsighted view for the peace of the world, their government should work with all its might to solve this question properly so as not to sow the seeds for another terrible world war.

But before Americans can best help us, they must have an intimate knowledge of things Chinese and know clearly the real situation as to what is taking place in China. Truly we never witnessed so intimate a friendship in history as that now existing between the people of the United States of America and China. But unfortunately, most of the Americans are ignorant of things Chinese and the real situation of our national affairs. They get information about China not from Americans or Chinese but from Japanese news agents who regard China as their legitimate prey. The news thus circulated is naturally contrary to the facts. Such examples in the past are too many to give in this connection. The latest one is the report about our student movement in connection with the Shantung question. All the students who are engaged in the student movement are patriots and are really the hope of China, but the Japanese news agents fearing that the Americans would help them if they reported this accident faithfully, cheated Americans by saying that the Chinese students are spreading bolshevism. With such false information, many Americans, instead of helping and sympathizing with the students somewhat hated them. Almost all misunderstandings between our two peoples in the past have been caused by such Japanese news reports. Americans, therefore, have always failed to help China though they have tried to do so. Thus it becomes more clear that the establishment of

a sino-American news service is indispensible to mutual understanding. Besides, if possibles, the Americans should teach Chinese history and geography as required courses in their universities and high schools so that the Americans in a general way have an intimate knowledge of things Chinese and their friendship to us may be built on a firmer foundation.

As the United States of America is the most advanced republic while China is still a young one, she is the only logical friend and guide of China. Our government being filled with unpatriotic military and civil officers is republic only in name and autocratic in fact. Our people have no voice in our government. A number of militarists have secretly pledged our railways, forests and other public properties to Japan to make loans to fatten their own pockets and to extend their own influence while the Japanese government has in turn through them instigated civil war to weaken China and concluded many secret treaties with China to satisfy her motive of territorial aggrandizement and to carry out her imperialistic ambition. In a word, according to her dealings in the past, Japan is practically our enemy and has regarded us as her legitimate prey, and our militarists by their actions are the traitors to China and have nipped her democratic spirit in the bud. The United States of America is the most powerful nation in the present world. China needs her help especially from a political view point. Her best help to China is to protect her against Japan as well as other too-ambitious powers and to guide her to a place of true democracy. She should try to stop Japanese loans to our government both central and local, and she, herself, should also make no political loans to our present government, for such loans mean only to increase our national burden and to be wasted by these military and high civil officers. Without them, China's condition may become better as a great number of unpatriotic officers would have to be dismissed and thousands of useless, soldiers be disbanded.

Now along social lines, it is America that can best help us in carrying out our program of social reformation. This big work can be done by the Americans in two ways: First, great and famous Americans, such as Woodrow Wilson, J. R. Mott, J. Dewey, Thos. Edison, and the like, might take trips to China and deliver addresses to Chinese audiences; second America might send experienced social workers to China to set examples for us in works of this kind. China needs leaders in various circles. The new scientific spirit in education has not yet been fully introduced into China. These leaders can help introduce such a spirit. Take for example Dr. Dewey who has delivered many lectures pointing out our shortcomings and how to improve them. Moreover these great men, like a good doctor who after having carefully examined a patient would be able to give him proper medicine to cure his disease, can solve the very subject "How Can America Best Help China?" through their personal visits. As to the practical work for social betterment, it is no less important to China. Chinese social evils such as gambling, immorality, drinking, public corruption, become more serious every day. Chinese in general have no idea of improvement. Even some returned students who have witnessed such work in foreign countries or who have studied sociology for some years, are only versed in abstract theories and not in practical experience. So we Chinese earnestly hope our sincere American friends who are full of the Christian spirit and rich in experience in social service, to come over and do such practical work as a pattern for our imitation.

China also eagerly needs America's economical help. China is now in the most stringent financial condition, but beneath her fertile soil lie limitless supplies of gold, coal, iron and other precious metals. Fur, tea, cotton, grains of many sorts, and oil of many kinds are our abundant products. The output of this immense wealth without capital, cannot be improved in quality and increased in quantity. Some foreign powers, especially Japan, have cherished so big an ambition to invest their capital in China, that we begin so fear these investments. The United States of America in investing money in foreign countries has no other amibition further than to expect only a financial return. With American capital we should open our mines and establish railways from some commercial centers to internal mineral or agricultural provinces. The amount of our exports would be increased and our poverty would be soon removed. The total export from Hankow is a good illustration. It amounted to less than 71,400,000 taels in 1904, but to over 178,300,000 taels in 1909. The reason for such rapid increase in products in a short time is no other than the establishment of the Peking-Hankow Railway by which the products from Honan and Hupeh could be transported to Hankow. Further-more no large quantity of linseed ever appeared in the market at Tientsin until the Peking-Kalgan Railway was prolonged to Saeyuan. Since 1912 the export of this product from Tientsin is over 442,000 piculs every year. In a word, political loans do China no good but are wasted by the military and high officials while industrial loans mean to cure our national poverty and to improve the financial condition of the people generally.

Important as capital is to China, is our export trade. China, herself, cannot use up all her abundant products and, at the same time, have things which she does not possess; so she must trade with foreign countries. Americans should invest their capital to establish Sino-American shipping companies so that enough ships may be built to transport Chinese goods to America. America should not only import China's staple articles such as tea, silk, porcelain, beans, cotton, but should also purchase other agricultural products which, to a very great extent are unknown to the world. As far as I know wood-oil, a kind of paint oil, a better dryer than linseed oil, produced in provinces such as Chekiang and Kwangsi, is one of such products. Vegetable tallow, white in color made of the seeds of the *sapium sebiferum* which contain about 30 percent of white tallow, supplies good material for the candle industry. Anise, the oil which has the pleasant odor is chiefly produced in Kwangse and Yunnan. These plants and trees are simply growing and have had no real organized cultivation. Besides, the quantity of rice-straw, water-reeds, willow-twigs and the Chinese nutgall (*Wu-pei-tze*) which yields 72 percent of tanning, is also considerable. Other articles which are still unknown to foreigners but practically very useful, I cannot mention one by one in a such a short space. If Americans can make a careful investigation of such articles, not only we, Chinese, can turn these cheap goods into more money, but also they may gain much profit from the importation of them. The prosperity of a foreign egg company will prove my statement to be true. It is in Nanking and has made much profit while the people in surrounding places who sell eggs receive more money by the raising of the price. Moreover, from the view point of intimate friendship, Americans should give publicity to the methods for improving Chinese raw material as well as manufactured articles so as to make our export trade more prosperous.

It would help both America's export trade and China's industrial development for America to supply us that which we need but cannot produce ourselves, viz. machinery. Our economical development cannot come without great importation of machinery. In fact, the Chinese, have not yet reached the point to use various machines to manufacture different articles. So it appears necessary that our American friends should set up some big factories in China to manufacture the articles that are needed in China. In these factories they should employ well-educated Chinese youths to give them strict training and practical experience so that the Chinese, themselves, may start factories afterwards. It is a very good plan that the Chamber of Commerce in Seattle has decided to support some Chinese young men students under certain conditions to study commerce in American universities and to receive practised work in their factories. I hope this good design can be carried out. I also earnestly hope the other American industrial organizations will follow this example for, such action means not only that those who have such training, will be able, after return, to improve our industry, but also means the increasing of America's trade in China and other advantages in future through such intimate relationship between the two peoples.

China and the United States of America are two sister nations, standing on each side of the Pacific Ocean, both covering large territories. Chinese and Americans are both lovers of peace and both believe in democracy. Now while the United States of America is enjoying her prime youth, China as a sick child is facing a serious and dangerous situation as a result of her ignorant officials and ambitious neighbors. Without help and guidance from the United States of America, China, herself, can scarcely hope to become a powerful nation. The world, not only the Far East, would be unsafe unless the China question is successfully solved; for the Chinese are too numerous to be controlled by Japan, or any other power, as Koreans too intelligent to be content under the Japanese or any other power's yoke as Formosans. The martial spirit of the Chinese race which has been dormant for centuries may one day revive and astonish the world. When China is forced to defend her national honor, territorial integrity or her existence as an independent nation, a new world war must break out and it might be even more terrible than the one just over. Americans can't be indifferent to such a great war and their interest in the Far East must be safeguarded. So with a Christian spirit and aiming at the world's peace, the Americans should help China as much as they can politically, socially, intellectually, financially, commercially, and industrially.

PEKING, CHINA

June, 5, 1920.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

SHANGHAI

News from North China

The American legation in Peking has been informed by Washington that Willys R. Peck has been promoted by the Department of State from Class four to class three consul.

The Grain Research Commission, attached to the Cabinet Office, was officially established on June 17, under the presidency of Chiang Tien-te, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

On the occasion of the Dragon Boat Festival the President gave a luncheon party in his office last Sunday to entertain the officials serving in the President's Office. In the evening a dinner was given in honor of the Cabinet Ministers.

Jao Men-jen, assistant Director-general of the Currency Bureau, Peking, has been appointed to represent the Republic of China at the Brussels Economic Conference. He will leave the end of this month. Mr. Jao is a returned student, a Senator and a member of the Anfu Club.

Mrs. Thomas B. C. Clark, famous actress and movie star, wife of the vice-president of the Harriman Bank of New York, and better known to the public as Elsie Ferguson, is on a trip to the Far East with her husband, and is due to arrive in Tientsin sometime next week.

N. F. Allman, Vice-Consul in charge of the Tsinan Consulate for the last year, arrived in Peking on Wednesday, and will spend a week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Willys R. Peck. Mr. Allman will proceed to Tsingtao where he will be vice-consul in charge of the Tsingtao Consulate under Consul Peck

The Belgian Minister was received in audience on the morning of June 18, by the President to whom in addition to presenting his credentials, he handed a letter from His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Chen Lu, Acting Foreign Minister, and Wang Kai-wen, Master of Ceremonies, were present at the ceremony.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, arrived in Peking on Sunday evening and on Monday morning called the Tientsin docket in the American Consulate. Attorney W. S. Fleming of Shanghai arrived on the same train. The first case scheduled for hearing on Monday morning was that of Fearon, Daniel and Company vs. R. N. Kitchin.

Mr. and Mr. B. W. Fleisher and their two daughters, arrived in Tientsin from Peking on June 23, and sailed for Shanghai the next morning. Mr. Fleisher is publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* and the *Trans-Pacific*. He stayed in Peking for three weeks in an effort to renew the advertisement contracts for the *Trans-Pacific*. He and his family will return to Japan from Shanghai.

Eleven Chinese coolies were seriously, though not fatally, injured on Sunday afternoon when one of them carelessly handled a box of dynamite on board the Japanese freighter, *Taitung Maru*, docked off the French bund. Eight other boxes of dynanmite were piled nearby but none of them exploded. The explosive was consigned to the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin.

The School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts is holding an exhibition of paintings at the Hotel Wagon Lits, beginning on June 19, and extending to next Monday, June 28. The exhibition consists of paintings, in oils and water colors, by F. A. Leekney of Riga. Mr. Leekney has travelled extensively in the Far East, painting scenes of unusual beauty and interest.

President Hsu Shih-chang entertained Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister to Peking, on Wednesday at luncheon, prior to his departure for England on leave. R. H. Clive, who will be Charge d'affaires during Sir Beilby Alston's absence, Mr Sidney Barton and Sir Somerville Head, were also guests of the President. Several high Chinese officials including Chow Tsz-chi and Chên Lu were present.

General Yang I-tang, Chief of the Chinese Police in Tientsin, has decorated five Chinese policemen, employed by the French Municipal Council, for bravery last Friday, when automobile bandits robbed the Chen Kee Bank on Rue de Taku and later shot and killed Policeman No. 28, at the intersection of Rue de L'Amiraute and Rue de Paris. The General has also granted $100 to the family of the slain constable.

President Hsu Shih-chang will have conferred on him a Ph. D. degree by the University of Paris. M. Painleve, who arrived in Peking on June 21, brought the degree with him, which he will confer upon the President soon in the presence of distinguished Chinese. In a short time, President Hsu Shih-chang will be known as Dr. Hsu Shih-chang. He is the first President of China who is to receive a Ph. D. degree.

General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien and Inspecting General of Manchuria, arrived in Peking last Sunday to play the part of a mediator in the differences between Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, and to settle the general political questions involving the resumption of office by Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng who has tendered his resignation five times.

The marriage took place in Tientsin on June 23, of Jonkheer Quarles, First Secretary of the Netherlands legation at Peking and Mrs. Blair, widow of the late Major Blair. The civil ceremony was performed at the Belgian Consulate which is in charge of Dutch interests in Tientsin, in the presence of Sir William Oudendyk, Netherlands Minister to China. The religious ceremony was solemnized at All Saints' Church.

Professor George W. Adams, of the Peking Government University, has donated two scholarships in the Geological Department equivalent to one year's tution each to be awarded by competition next fall. Dr. Adams will leave Peking June 30, sailing from Shanghai on the *Empress of Russia* for America. He will not return to China. Dr. Adams has been prominent in high educational circles in Peking for eight years.

The China Critic, a daily evening paper in Tientsin, has been closed. Its editor and publisher, O. D. Rasmussen in a notice, states that "owing to the rapid development of the North China Commerce making it imperative that the undersigned confine his attention to that publication, his daily paper *The China Critic*, will suspend publication from date." Adjustments in advertising and circulation will be made upon application to the undersigned.

The Peking government has received a telegram from General Wang I-tang, Northern Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference in which he requested that the Sino-Japanese Military pact be cancelled immediately. As the pact has proved a stumbling block in the internal peace negotiations, General Wang expresses the hope that the cancellation of it will satisfy the southern leaders and thereby hasten the conclusion of internal peace.

A special committee of the International Anti-Opium Association called upon Mr. Charles R. Crane on June 19, and submitted to him a verbal statement covering the drug situation in China and the measures hitherto adopted by the Association to combat it. The committee consisted of A. E. Blanco, A. A. Sowerby, A. E. Wearne, C. R. Bennett and W. C. Whiffen. B. W. Fleisher, proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser*, was present at the interview in order to get an insight into the drug situation in so far as it affects Japan.

Senator Yang Ji.-chien, brother of General Yang Ji.-teh, Chief of the Tientsin Police force, has sent a memorandum to the Senate in which he denounced the scheme for the reclamation of the Taku harbor, as suggested by Pien Shou-ching, chairman of the Chihli Provincial Assembly. Mr. Yang stated that the Taku harbor works should be undertaken by the Central government instead of by the Chihli Province on the ground that its advantages or disadvantages would affect the whole Chinese Republic commercially as well as politically.

M. Painleve, former French Prime Minister and now Chief of the Industrial Mission, accompanied by a number of distinguished Frenchmen, arrived in Peking on June 23. He has had an audience with the President already, and will join the Ministry of Communications as adviser. The Ministry of Education has instructed delegates to the second annual conference of the Sino-French Cooperative Association, which was held on June 20, to remain in Peking for a few days so that they might meet the former French Prime Minister.

President Hsu has received a telegram from the Canton Opposition government and the Assembly opposing the use by the North of the defence troops who could be used only for defence against other nations, as the Japanese Minister once declared to the Minister of foreign Affairs in Peking that in supplying the Frontier Defence Force with munitions the Japanese merely wished to assist in preventive measures and the assurance was given that in no circumstances would such munitions contribute to prolongation of civil war.

The British Minister in Peking has recently received a memorandum on the future of Tsingtao which was drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce at that port and with the general principles of which the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong are in agreement. The memorandum in which it was recommended that Tsingtao be returned to the sovereignty of China, that an international commission by the League of Nations be appointed to safeguard the sovereignty of the Chinese Republic and the vested interests of Japan and other Powers has been published in the Far Eastern press.

Peking, June 26, 1920.

News from Central China

The Summer Conference of the Liang-Hu Chinese Y. M. C. A. which was arranged to be held this summer at Yochow, Hunan, has been postponed to the next winter owing to the military situation in that place.

The Commencement Exercises of the Middle School of Boone University, Wuchang, took place this morning in the University Library Auditorium, Stokes Hall. About thirty students received graduation certificates.

Death is announced of Captain A. E. Inwood of the Szechuen Navigation Company and formerly of the N. K. K., in Ichang. Captain Inwood was a member of the China Coast Officers Guild and the Merchant Service, of which he was president in 1917-18.

The three Yangtze Tuchuns, General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, General Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi, and General Li Shun of Kiangsu, are jointly making special defence arrangements along the lower Yangtze for the protection of trade during the present period of internal disturbance.

Admiral Yoshida of the Japanese Navy arrived in Hankow on June 23, on board H. I. J. M. Cruiser *Chitose* which carries a complement of some 400. Admiral Yoshida is on a tour of inspection of the Japanese Navy in China and is visiting Central China in view of the recent disturbances in Hunan.

Arnold Brothers and Company of Hankow sued the local manager of the Yu Siang Bank, the enterprise of General Chang Ching-yao of Hunan, at the Mixed Court before British Assessor C. E. Whitamore and Magistrate Yang on June 25, in consequence of a claim of Tls. 7,340 against the Yu Siang Bank.

Twenty-seven students from Hupeh graduated from a French School in Peking will be sent abroad to France for higher education this year by the provincial government which has appropriated $10,000 to be loaned to the students for their initial expenses. Each student will have about $300 loaned to him on guarantee bond.

The local management of the Andersen, Meyer and Company, have resigned as general agents of the International Savings Society for Hankow, Changsha and districts. G. D. Litchfield has been appointed district manager, and the Hankow office of the International Savings Society has been opened in the French Concession of Hankow.

Captain Kearney, Commander of the Yangtze Patrol of the U. S. Navy and also Commander of the *s. s. Wilmington* now stationed at Ichang, went up river recently on a tour of inspection as far as Chungking. He returned to Hankow on June 26, and is living on the *s. s. Rizal.* The destroyer *Rizal* will leave for Yochow tomorrow morning at daybreak.

Export business in Hankow has been utterly disorganized by the exchange position which has put the final touches to the collapse of most markets in England, and the wild fluctuations now taking place have turned business into a price gamble. Prices are steady locally and except for a considerable business in bean and wood oil and a single purchase of seed there is little doing.

The market for imports in Hankow continues dead, the situation in Hunan being unchanged and the near approach of the Dragon Boat Festival on June 21, being responsible to a large degree for this state of affairs, according to last week's report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow. There is absolutely no inquiry in cotton yarn and clearances are of a retail nature.

According to news from Central Hunan, this season's tea crop is said to be abundant, but not up to the normal quality. Owing to the soldiers having commandeered all available boats, there was no way of sending the crop to Changsha, so much of it has been sold in Hengchow at prices lower than usual. It is all green tea, and a fair quantity can be bought at about 20 cents a catty.

Refugees from the endangered area in Hunan are coming down here everyday. Some of them care for themselves, but most of them are without any means to support themselves and are relying on Chinese benevolent organizations in Hankow for subsistance. Some missionary girl students have been sent to the American Church Mission girls' schools in Hankow for help.

The captain and owners of the steamer *Loong Mow,* a steamer specially built for service in the upper Yangtze gorges by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for Mackenzie and Company, Hankow, held a reception on board that vessel on June 21, prior to her departure on her maiden trip up river to Chungking, Szechuen. The vessel's passenger list was quite full, most of the bookings having been made in Shanghai.

General Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang came to Hankow on June 23, and met the members of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang in a meeting held in the Hankow Chamber. About 140 prominent merchants in Hankow and Wuchang attended, General Wang made an address explaining the real situation in Hunan and urging the people not to remove their families to Shanghai or to the foreign concessions of Hankow.

The propaganda of the Chinese young generation among the Chinese soldiery especially among the Northern army in Hunan has been pointed out as one of the reasons of the sudden defeat of General Chang Ching-yao of Changsha by the southern forces. Even the low grade officers and troops refused to fight the southerners when they were ordered to do so by General Chang. The seventh division that has been under him since 1911 lost their allegiance to the general.

Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, has been ordered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking to proceed to Yochow to investigate the circumstances of the attach on the American Reformed Church mission and of the death of the Rev. Reimert of Lakeside or Hu Ping College, Yochow. Finding it inconvenient to go himself, Mr. Woo will send L. T. Kwauk, English secretary of the Foreign Office in Hankow, who will leave on the mission in a few days.

With reference to the looting of the *Wuling Maru,* a steamer of the Japanese shipping company N. K. K., the murder of the N. K. K. submanager, and the firing on the Japanese gunboat *Fushimi,* by Chinese soldiers in Hunan, the Japanese Consul at Changsha has approached the Chinese military commanders there, demanding that the corpse of the murdered Japanese be handed over and that investigation be made into the circumstances of the murder and of the firing on the *Fushimi.* The Consul also asked that assurance be given that there will be no repitition of the occurrences and that guarantees be made for the safety of the lives and property of Japanese.

About 10,000 refugees are now in the missionary compounds in Yochow for protection against soldiers, according to Dr. William F. Adam, of the Reformed Church Mission Society of America. On receiving the distressing news of their desperate condition there, the Hankow Chinese Benevolent Society and the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and the London Mission of Wuchang immediately despatched 100 piculs of rice to Yochow by one of the steamers of the Standard Oil Company of New York. On reaching Yochow the Standard Oil Company will deliver the rice to the Commander of the U. S. Upshur (144) which is now stationed opposite Yochow to reestablish wireless connection with Hankow.

The fourth commencement service of the American School in Kuling was held on June 17, in the Union Church. The farewell address was given by the Rev. E. C. Cooper and Mr. Stone, headmaster of the American School, followed with a statement of the year's work. Six scholars received graduation certificates this time. The Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, chairman of the Board of Managers of the Kuling American School and dean of the Divinity School of Boone University, Wuchang, gave the closing address

of heart felt appreciation of the work done by the school. The school is now housed in bungalows adjacent to the Medical Hall, and will be without a home of its own for the next two terms until the new building is completed.

The American Reformed Church mission at Lakeside near Yochow, which was attacked by General Chang Ching-yao's troops retreating to Yochow from Changsha, was again fired on by General Chang's troops on the afternoon of June 24. American Vice Consul J. C. Huston, who is there making investigations regarding the murder of the Rev. Reimert of the American Reformed Church, narrowly escaped being shot. Three hundred soldiers of the 28th Division under Captain Woo had been protecting the American mission against the 7th Division under General Chang Ching-yao who is now unable to control his troops. But his guard was withdrawn on June 25, making it necessary to lend a landing party from the *s. s. Upshur* now at Yochow.

The American Navy is making quite a demonstration at Yochow and on the stretches of the river infested with bandits. The bandits have recently been firing on the American passenger vessel *Robert Dollar II* and also seizing and holding for ransom American registered junks carrying wood oil and other Chinese products to Hankow for export to the United States. The American gunboats are now stationed at the following points along the upper Yangtze; *Upshur, Rizal, Villalobos* and *Quiros* at Yochow; Wilmington at Ichang and *Monocacy* and *Palos* patrolling the upper Yangtze from Wanhsien to Chungking. The *s. s Upshur* and *Rizal* are equipped with powerful radio sets with 800 miles radius, so they are able to communicate by wireless with Shanghai and Peking. The other vessels are equipped with wireless outfits of less radius.

Hankow, June 26. 1920.

News from South China

All mission schools in Canton will close by the end of next week, while the Chinese managed schools will not start their summer vacation until the end of July.

The success of the grand variety entertainment given on the H. M. S. *Titania* at Hongkong June 14, is indicated by the fact that nearly $800 was raised for the Seamen's Institute.

Crown Prince Carol of Rumania was a visitor at Canton June 11, when he was entertained by the leading officials and shown the city by Commissioner Liang Lan-hsun for Foreign Affairs.

The Military Government has finally come out with a statement that General Tang Chi-yao, one of the Administrative Directors, is no longer for the Canton faction of the Southern Government.

Canton again saw an arrival of many members of Parliament this week. They were not here to stay long, however, being on their way to Yunnanfu to make preparations for the opening of the National Assembly there.

The export of Canton silk, since May 1, has been raw silk, to England, 105 bales; France, 1,063; and America, 3,037; waste silk, to England, 327; France, 505; and America, 1,951; pierced cocoons, to France, 48. None to Italy was reported.

Wen Tsung-yao, appointed by the Canton Military government to replace Tang Shao-yi as Chief Southern Delegate for the Internal Peace Conference at Shanghai, is still in Canton. The exact date for his coming to Shanghai has not yet been fixed.

Tong Lai Wen, one of the best known early mission school teachers in Canton, died June 11, at the age of 69. At his funerel, hundreds of his former pupils and their wives and children were present. For the Pui Ying School alone, he served 13 years.

General Li Lieh-chun, while in Hongkong early this week sent his assistants back to Canton to wind up his office as Chief of Staff of the Military Government. His arrival at Yunnan may be the signal for military operations in Kwangtung, some persons feared.

A party of Chinese journalists has left Canton for a tour of Japan. The pressmen have issued a statement that their tour has no political character, they simply want to see Japan and meet some Japanese pressmen with mutual interest to their profession.

Captain F. G. Gill of the British *s. s. Fausang* has been ordered by the Hongkong Marine Court to have his master's certificate suspended for twelve months and to grant him a first mate's certificate during that time for careless navigation when his ship was lost near Black Beacon, Hainan Spit, May 26.

The Military government in Canton, or rather the Kwangsi militarists now controlling the Southern political situation, is preparing for something to happen. Lines of defence have already been drawn up against possible invasion from Hunan, Fukien, and other neighboring provinces. After Hunan, Kwangtung may be the next troublesome province.

The Canton Athletic Meet will be held on the grounds of Canton Christian College, Honglok, June 22 and 23. It is expected that many schools and athletic teams of the city will participate. Last year a boy scout was champion of the meet, and this year the scouts are sending a large team to hold the title, if possible.

The Canton Times, supported by Dr. Wu Ting-fang and others, which was ordered suspended by the militarists on political grounds, may soon reappear. *The Times* is strongly for the constitutionalist cause against militarism. A report that its editor was onetime in danger of being arrested or something more serious was denied.

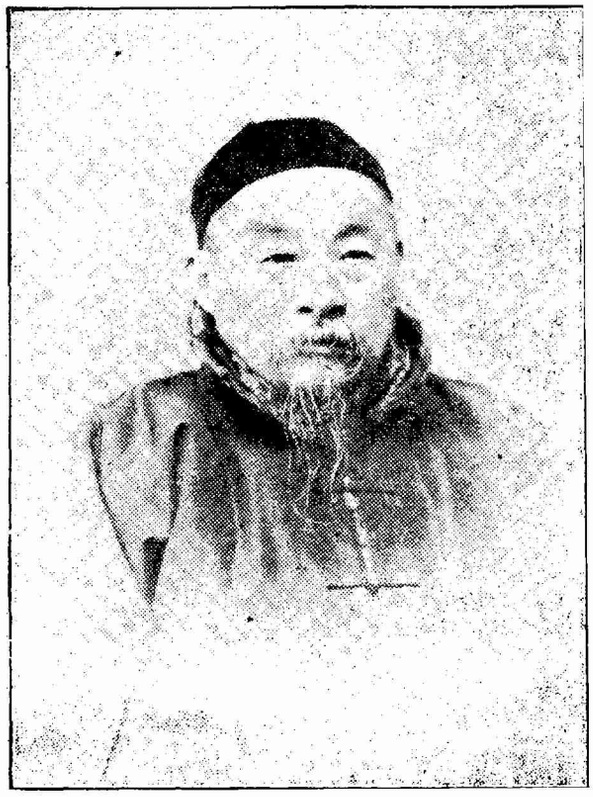
Professor Y. C. Kwan, principal of the Union Middle School, has been appointed by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung a special commissioner to visit the Chinese schools in the Philippines and other foreign cities where many Chinese reside. Professor Kwan is a graduate of Columbia University and onetime a professor in Canton Christian College.

The educators and educational officials of Kwangtung will meet in fourth annual conference at the High Normal School building beginning June 24. The program, aside from technical lectures and resolutions on educational direction and promotion, includes demonstrations on new teaching methods and a teachers institute. The schools of the city will provide all kinds of attraction and entertainments during the conference.

H. W.

Canton, June 18, 1920.

Who's Who in China



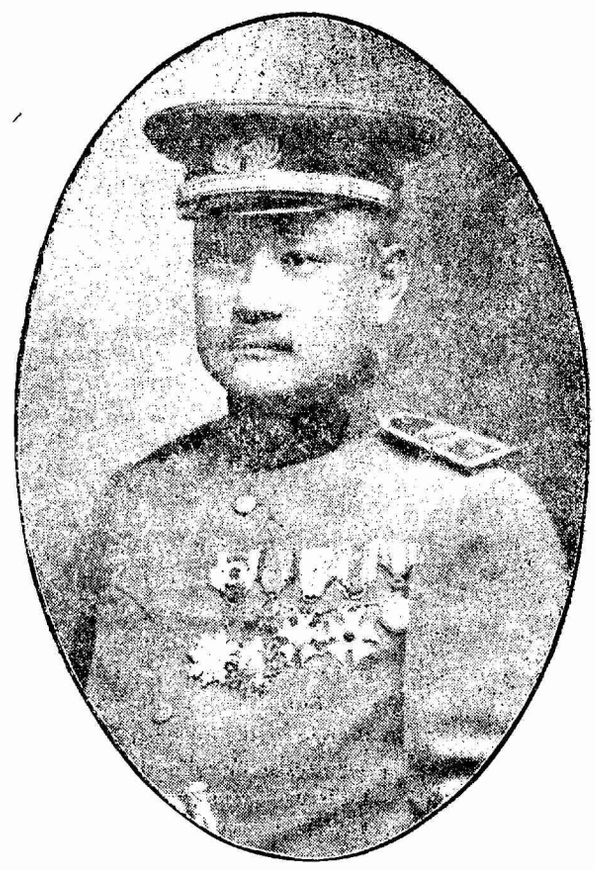
Hon. Chang Cha
張 謇

Born at Shiting, Nantungchow, Hon. Chang Cha was educated in the old Chinese school. He early took a great interest in business when the value of commerce to the nation was not so well appreciated as at the present time. He devoted his early life to business and his leisure to old scholastic work. The success in the development of modern industries at Nantungchow in recent years under the leadership of Hon. Chang Cha and H. E. Chang Chien, his brother, is partly due to the practical experience which Hon. Chang Cha himself gained in his youth. At the age of thirty, he served under General Wu Chang-ching in the capacity of secretary. Upon General Wu's recommendation, he was promoted by the Peking government to the rank of Magistrate, and was ordered to proceed to Kiangs Province as a candidate. In Kiangsi he held two offices. He was appointed once Magistrate for Yi-Chun and later for Kwei-Chi, where he was highly regarded by the people became of his good administration. When his brother H. E. Chang Chien organised the present Dah San cotton mill, he was requested to come back to assist in this important undertaking. Convinced of the significance of modern industries to China on the one hand and disappointed at the official corruption of the Manchu government on the other, he at once retired from political life. Since then he has devoted his whole energy to the development of Nantungchow industrially as well as educationally.

When Revolution broke out in 1911 the civil and military officers of Nantungchow were at a loss to handle the situation. The people elected Hon. Chang Cha as the provisionary civil governor of the city and also commander-in-chief to maintain order. Hon. Chang Cha handled the situation with great success, and Nantungchow passed the storm without loss of life or property. When the country was re-united under one Republican government, Hon. Chang Cha at once relinguished the posts as commander-in-chief and civil governor, offered his resignation and again retired to industrial life.

Whenever H. E. Chang Chien puts forward a new industry, or establishes an educational or a charitable institution, Hon. Chang Cha always lends a helpful hand. Hence every organization and every institution claims his service, At present Hon. Chang Cha is vice-president of the following mills, Dah San Cotton Mill, Chung Ming Dah San Cotton Mill, Kwong Sung Oil Mill and Fu Sing Flour Mill. President of the following schools: Textile College, Commercial School and Medical School. Managing-Director of the following land reclamation companies: Dah Yu Tsing Co., Da Yu Co., Da La Co., Dah Fong Co., and Dah Kong Co., Honorable President of the Girl's Normal School, Nantung. President of the Foundling-hospital at Fan Cha. President of the Chamber of Commerce Tung Chung Hai Tai and Farmers' Union Tung Chung Hai Tai. Executive Committee of Kiangsu Association. President of Nantung Shore Protection Institute and Nantung Conservancy Society.

Hon. Chang Cha is a highminded and upright political leader, an ardent social worker and industrial promoter, and also a philanthropist. By him there are fostered several charitable institutions. He has been twice decorated with the third and second orders of Chia Ho by the central government in recognition of his meritorious work at Nantungchow.



Colonel Chang Lan-chun, Chief of Police in Harbin
(哈爾濱警察總局局長兼東省鐵路路警處長張曾榘)

Few men who have visited Harbin, and especially the Chinese city of Fuchiatien, cannot but be impressed by the wonderful prosperity of the people and the extraordinary vitality of the place. Beautiful macadamised streets are laid out, along which hundreds of regularly-lined five-

storied buildings filled with merchandise of all sorts have sprung up. From a miserable collection of mud and straw huts as seen during the plague times of 1911, the city of Fuchiatien has been transformed in five years to a veritable Kansas City of China. And signs are not wanting that it will continue expanding until at least a population of 250,000 are held within its walls. The greater part of this success is due to Colonel Chang Lan-chun, a comparatively young man of thirty-nine years, born in Chinhsien in the province of Chihli. Mr. Chang received his school training in Tientsin, and was early appointed Police Inspector in Kirin. He then became Chief of the Governor's Guards in the city. After this he received the post of Magistrate of Sansing, where he built fine roads and erected a dyke along the river to prevent floods. Six years ago, he was promoted to be Magistrate of Fuchiatien (Harbin). He at once saw the importance of the place from a commercial standpoint, and devoted his time to reclaiming waste land on the water front, mapping out streets for a new model city close to the old one, building tramways, encouraging business and giving all protection to the merchants. He succeeded wonderfully and won the respect of foreigners and Chinese. When Harbin threatened to be overrun by Bolsheviks, he undertook the task of policing the Russian as well as the Chinese areas and did it so well that the average visitor to Harbin wonders at the peaceful nature of the place after the exciting stories he has read in the newspapers. Only a few weeks ago, Colonel Chang was nearly blown to pieces by a bomb thrown at him by a desperate Servian robber who was cornered by him and his assistants. His two helpers were killed and he received ten wounds over his body but he was not killed. A great future awaits Colonel Chang, for he is a doer as well as mixer.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

June 24. British and American Chambers of Commerce announce no action will be taken in piece goods situation in Shanghai.

June 25. M. Painleve, former French premier and party, arrive Peking.

June 26. Forty Shanghai Chinese societies give tea for Tang Shao-yi and Wang-I-Tang.

June 29. Southern forces capture Yochow, General Chang Chin-yao fleeing to Hankow.——Rice in Shanghai native cities up to $15.20 a picul, with situation grave.

June 30. Rice in Shanghai goes to $16 a picul—a record price—martial law proclaimed in Chinese districts.——Retreating Northern soldiers pillage and ravage Changsha and Yochow districts.

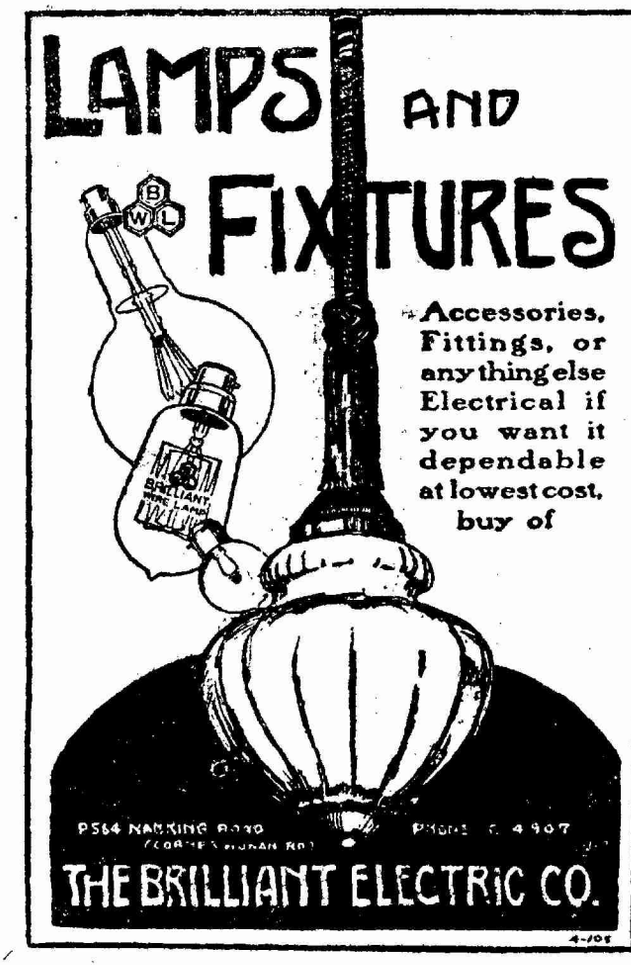
SIBERIA

June 26. Utkin, Russian member of Russo-Japanese Truce Committee and two countrymen, assassinated, in Japanese general's car at Iman.——Far Eastern Temporary Parliament opens at Vladivostok with 108 members present.

JAPAN

June 24. Koreans and Japanese clash in Northern Korea with more than 100 casualties.

Jnne 25. Tokio dispatch says protest has been lodged with U. S. State Department against anti-Japanese legislation in California.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GENERAL

June 24. Germany's reparation debt set at 105 billion marks.——Earthquake shakes southern California with damage near Los Angeles.——Acceptable German cabinet formed headed by Fehrenbach as Chancellor.

June 25. Nine killed and twenty wounded in Irish Lohdonderry riots.——Prince Arthur of Connaught made Governor-general of South Africa.

June 26. John Barton Payne appointed, U. S. Director General of Railroads.——League of Nations makes general appeal to stifle typhus in Poland.

June 27. U. S. State Department declares against anti-Japanese legislation in California.——Italian premier declares peace must be made with Russia.——Londonderry riots continue in Ireland with casualties.——Democratic national convention may be Wilson-Bryan fued.

June 28. U. S. railroad strike continues unabated.——French, British and Italian Ambassadors to Berlin appointed.

June 29. Democratic convention opens with Governor Cox of Ohio as favorite.——Ireland aroused in general disorder with continued casualties and railway deadlock.——Lloyd George says renewal of Anglo-Japaneses Alliance still under consideration.

June 30. Conditions better in Ireland.——McAdoo agrees to accept nomination for presidency if selected.——Portugese name new cabinet.

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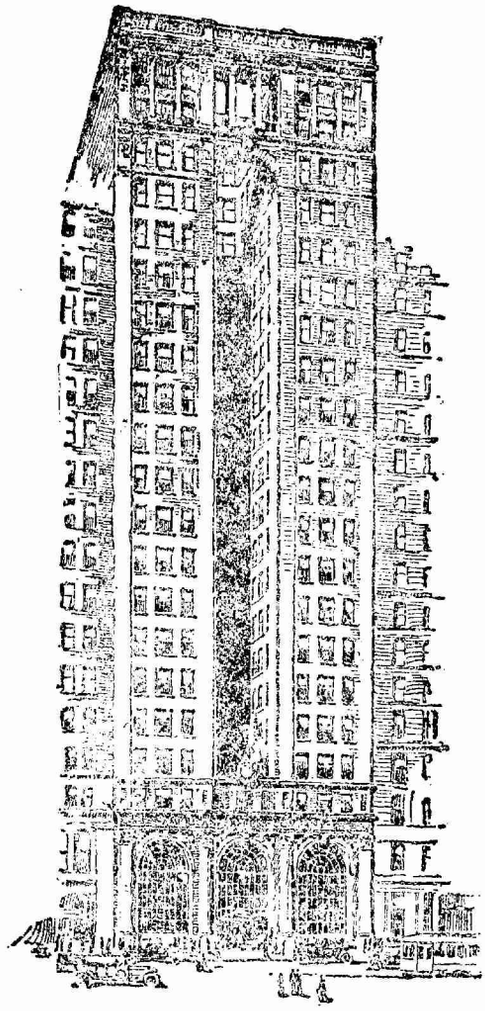

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Men and Events

The opening ceremony of the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, Shanghai, Ltd., took place on Thursday, July 1, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., at 1 Szechuen Road.

J. H. Black of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart for America this week on leave on the *s. s. Empress of Russia.* Mrs. Black and family will accompany him.

Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, was at home to the members of the Canadian Association on Canadian Day, on the afternoon of July 1, at the Astor House from 4 to 7 o'clock.

M. de Nascimento, Charge d'Affaires for Portugal at Peking for the past year has been transferred to San Francisco, where he will be Consul-General. He expects to sail for America on July 5.

Arthur B. Cahill, secretary of Sudden and Christenson, San Francisco, arrived in Shanghai recently. Mr. Cahill is accompanied by Mrs. Cahill and family and are the guests of Carl Seitz of the China Pacific Company.

The present session of the United States Court at Tientsin, according to a recent statement of Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, is the longest session ever held outside of Shanghai in the court's history.

B. W. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio), and the *Trans-Pacific* magazine (Tokio), arrived in Shanghai on Monday, June 28, after a month's visit in Peking. Mrs. Fleisher and two daughters, Misses Marian and Simone are traveling with him. They are planning to sail for Japan on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on Monday, July 5.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University are planning to depart for America on Monday, July 5, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia.* During Dr. Pott's absence in America, the Rev. W. P. Roberts will be acting president of St. John's University. They will be accompanied by Miss Olive Pott and Miss Gwendolyn Cooper, and will go to England before returning to China.

Former Premier Paul Painleve of France, who is now in China, was entertained on June 2 in Vancouver while on his way to the Orient by Koliang Yih, Chinese Consul-General at Vancouver. A luncheon was held in the quarters of the Canadian Club which was attended by prominent Chinese business men of the Vancouver district and by the Mayor and members of the City Council of Vancouver.

Edward E. Judd, representing the American Webbing Manufacturers' Export Corporation, 395 Broadway, New York City, is in Shanghai on a trip of investigation in connection with his company. The American Webbing Export Corporation was one of the first organizations in America under the Webb-Pomerene law permitting combinations for foreign trade purposes. They are the leading manufacturers of elastic webbing materials.

Mistakes and Come-backs.—When the plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake he has a chance to try the case all over again. When a carpenter makes a mistake it's just what he expected. When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it. When a judge makes a mistake it becomes a law of the land. When a preacher makes

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Population of city 150,000

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1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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a mistake nobody knows the difference. But when an editor makes a mistake—good night.—*Literary Digest.*

A reception in honor of General Wang I-tang and H. E. Tang Shao-yi, Chief Peace Delegates of the North and South, was held at the former German Club, 22 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday afternoon, June 25, from 5 to 6 o'clock. The reception was given under the auspices of the Commercial Associations and Guilds of various provinces in China, Citizens Peace Appeal Associations, Commerce, Industry and Home Products Development Associations, Chinese Import and Export Associations, Christian Associations and Churches at Shanghai, and other associations.

Thomas F. Millard, former publisher of *Millard's Review* and the *China Press* and author of numerous books dealing with China, expects to depart for America on Monday, July 5. He will go to New York and Washington for a few months after which he expects to go to Europe to attend the organization meeting of the League of Nations in the fall. Mr. Millard attended the Peace Conference as an unofficial adviser attached to the Chinese Delegation and has been in China for the last several months obtaining information regarding recent developments here.

Twelve students of the Shanghai College received certificates of graduation and nine students received degrees at the commencement exercises held on Saturday, June 26. A program consisting of songs, class day exercises, class prophecy, and orations was given in the morning and the regular commencement exercises occurred at 3 p. m. F. J. White, president of the college presided and made several announcements regarding work and progress of the school, plans for new departments and announced that the college will be open to women students in the fall of 1921, with Miss Catherine Bryan as head of this plan.

With the closing this week for summer vacations of the various Chinese government and mission schools the current history outline published in the *Review* each week will be discontinued until next September when the schools reopen for the new term. The history outline which has been prepared each week by Professors C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair has been a popular feature of the *Review* during the past year. Practically every school of note in the country has been using the *Review* as a text book and in consequence thousands of Chinese young men and women have familiarized themselves with Chinese affairs and international affairs affecting China's relations with other nations.

At the forty-first commencement exercises held at St. John's University last Saturday, nearly 100 degrees were conferred, including the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on Hon. Chengting Thomas Wang, Envoy to the Peace Conference at Versailles, now in Shanghai. There were sixty-nine graduates from the English Departments and fifteen received diplomas from the School of Chinese Literature. The exercises were opened by an Invocation by Bishop F. R. Graves. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the university presided and delivered a message to the students and guests assembled, distributed the prizes to the successful scholars and conferred the degrees on the graduates. In conclusion Dr. C. T. Wang gave an address on "The Student and His Work."

The illustrated annual report showing the growth and progress of the Y. M. C. A. of China for 1919 has been published by the National Committee of the As-

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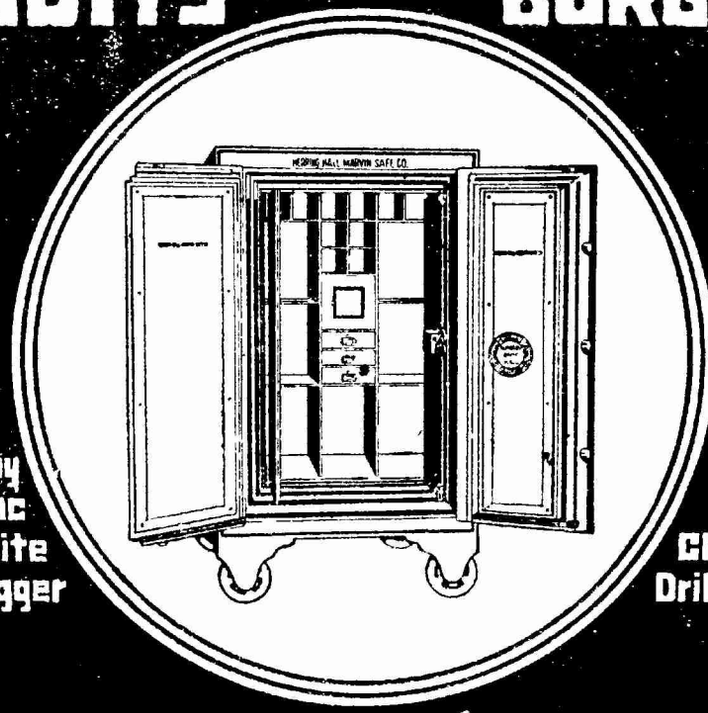

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13-292

sociation, Shanghai. Since 1902 some surprising results are shown in the increase in secretarial work. In 1902 there were six foreign secretaries, and two Chinese; 1907, twenty-eight foreign secretaries and sixteen Chinese; 1912, seventy-five foreign, eighty-five Chinese; 1915, eighty-five foreign, and 134 Chinese; 1919, 104 foreign, and 279 Chinese. The total number of people serving on committees of the city associations in 1917 was 1,269; in 1918, 1,971; and in 1919, 2,681. The cash receipts—city associations—are as follows: 1914—$225,869; 1915—$257,094; 1916—$318,320; 1917—$444,740; 1918—$499,935; 1919, $575,197. The National Executive Committee is composed of the following: Dr. Fong F. Sec, chairman; C. C. Nieh, vice-chairman; T. H. Lee, vice-chairman; Y. Y. Tsu, recording secretary; and S. C. Chu, treasurer.

According to the annual announcement of the Pennsylvania Medical School, which is the Medical Department of St. John's University, Shanghai, fifteen students have received medical degrees from this institution since 1901, when the first class of medical students was graduated. Altogether forty students have entered the medical profession from St. John's University. Some of the members of the faculty of the Medical Department are: the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University; J. C. McCracken, M. A., M. D., (U. of Penn.) F. A. C. S., Dean; C. S. F. Lincoln, B. A., (Bowdoin), M. D., (Central U. of Kentucky), professor of anatomy and zoology; A. W. Tucker, E. C. Fullerton, H. H. Morris, E. M. Merrins, E. S. Tyau, D. Y. Lee, W. H. Taylor, and others. The medical course leads to a degree of Doctor of Medicine and lasts five years. The students receive instruction, hear lectures and have laboratory work in eight various departments in the School of Medicine at St. John's University and practical training at the St. Luke's Hospital, Hongkew.

America's War Philanthropies

America's gifts to war organizations, Red Cross, religious movements and colleges, according to the *New York Times* were as follows:

WAR DRIVES	
Red Cross (January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1920):	
War Work	$318,592,262
Home Service	138,234,828
Y. M. C. A. (April 26, 1917, to October 31, 1919)	153,577,429
Y. W. C. A. (1915 to 1920)	22,879,205
K. of C. (June, 1917 to 1919)	39,500,000
Salvation Army (1915 to 1920)	
War Work	7,661,408
Home Service	22,978,545
Jewish Welfare Board, war work	5,662,927
Total for six major war relief organizations	$809,086,604
Approximate total for thousands of minor organizations	1,000,000,000
Total for war organizations	$1,809,086,604
CHURCH DRIVES	
Completed drives before Interchurch Amalgamation	$187,140,000
Drives of Protestant Churches not co-operating with Interchurch	119,691,000
Interchurch Drive (three years)	1,000,000,000
Approximate total of drives of other churches	500,000,000
Approximate total for church drives	$1,806,831,000
COLLEGE DRIVES	
Total for seventy-five colleges given	$200,000,000
Approximate total of miscellaneous drives, including A. I. C. P., Y. W. C. A., Marne Memorial, American Academy in Rome, etc.	$100,000,000
Grand Total	$3,915,917,604

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The Y. W. C. A. in China

Mrs. T. C. Chu, Chairman

As a part of a world-wide organization, even a short history of the Y. W. C. A. in China must begin with its international character, for it is affiliated with the World's Committee in London, and bears close relations to National bodies in seven countries. These have all contributed secretaries to the work in China; the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Australia and Sweden. This makes up a foreign staff of 68 secretaries, while China herself furnishes thirty-one secretaries.

The association in China, is just on the borderline between a big and a little organization and it will not be very long before it will find itself really big! During the past year there has been growth in many directions. Never in any one year has there been so large an increase in the Chinese staff. From the twenty recorded at the end of 1918, the number has grown to thirty-one, an increase of eleven in one year. One of this number is the general secretary of the Peking association, the rest holding positions either on the national staff or in the departments of the local city associations. More is the Young Women's Christian Association appealing to educated young women in China as a place for service, and there are many inquiries as to the possibility for training.

More and more, too, is the leadership in the National Committee and local boards becoming Chinese. This year, for the first time, a Chinese woman was elected chairman of the National Committee, Mrs. T. C. Chu and all of the officers are Chinese. In one city association the foreign staff has numbered three and the Chinese staff ten and, in at least one other city, the Chinese staff is larger than the foreign staff—an ideal which it is hoped soon to reach in all cities. One of the new associations organized this year has a whole Chinese board, and another became entirely Chinese.

For these wide international relationships and for the development of policies and the unification of work in the whole of China, there is the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. with headquarters at 61

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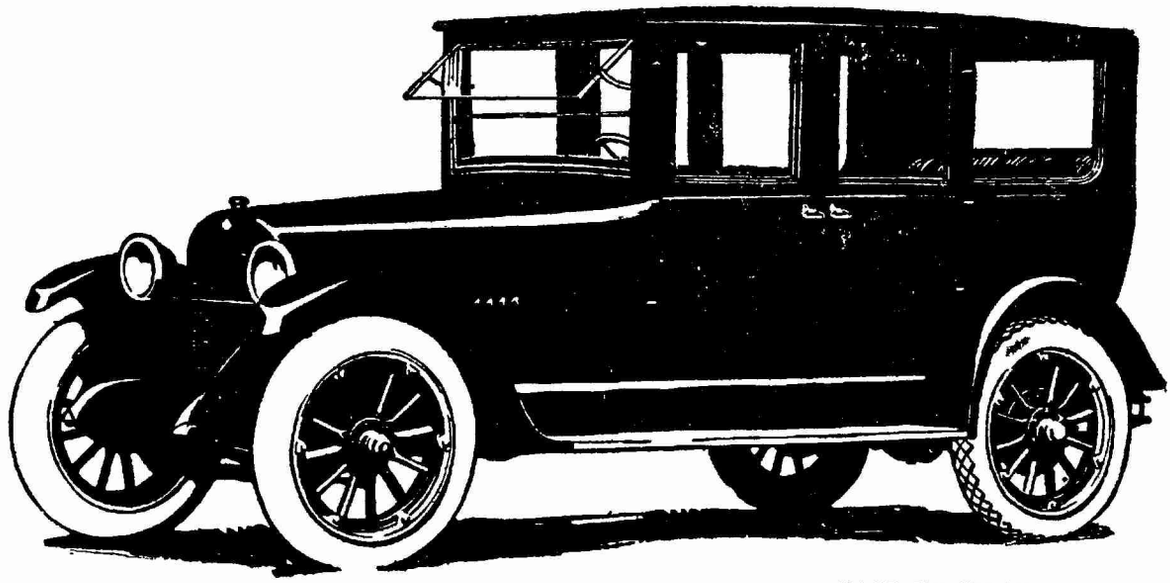

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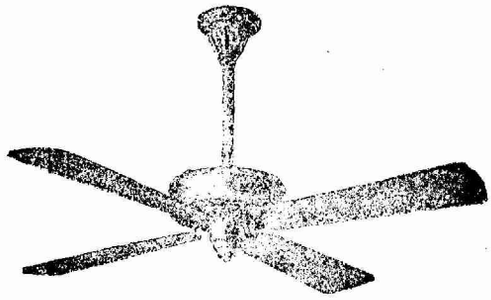

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Range Road, Shanghai. This committee consists of twenty-five women, seventeen resident, the others, being in cities where Y. W. C. A. work is being developed. More than half of these are Chinese women, the others being British and Americans who represent the best thought and interest of their communities. Working with this committee, is a national staff of nine secretaries giving their whole time to administrative work at headquarters and in the field.

The first Y. W. C. A. organization was among some students in Hangchow; the next in Foochow. Then a secretary was sent from America to look into industrial conditions among women and children in the mills in Shanghai, where the first city association was organized.

Today there are seven city associations from ten years to two months standing:

Shanghai-1905.—Canton-1912.—Tientsin-1913 --Peking-1916.-- Foochow-1919.-- Changsha-1919. --Hongkong-1920.

In three other cities, Nanking, Mukden and Hangchow, secretaries are on the field, and while studying the language are learning local conditions and establishing friendly relations with people and with the church against the day of final organization. Only last month two secretaries left Shanghai for Chengtu, which city has been waiting long for a Y. W. C. A.; while Soochow, Amoy, Tsinanfu, Hankow and Sianfu are still hopefully waiting for the beginnings of work. Final organization can not be hurried. Foundation work, especially making clear the Christian purpose of the association, must be well done, and for that, nothing less than a carefully trained and well equipped secretary will serve.

There are seventy-one student Young Women's Christian Associations in China, the majority being in mission schools. In non-mission schools the need of a strong Christian leader, or of a group of Christian girls, is imperative, and so such organizations are usually in close touch with a city Y.W.C.A. The year 1919 has been a year of conferences. In February nearly all the secretaries in China, Chinese and foreign, gathered in Sungkiang to discuss policies and problems, and much of inspiration for the coming year was gained from this time spent together. Five student conferences were held last year and there will be eight in 1920, taking place in Foochow, Tsinan, Wo Fu Ssu, Kuling, Shanghai, Mukden, and Canton.

What conclusions in regard to the Y. W. C. A. can an ordinary reader draw from records of conferences for Bible study, and for training in Christian leadership; social service institutes; and numberless weekly Bible classes in homes, schools and associations? Yet these are giving women of all ages and types opportunity to know and claim for themselves the best that Christianity has to offer?

But reading even a short report like this with a sympathetic imagination as to spiritual values, will bring out the sure promise of encouraging future results in the develoment of a consecrated leadership among the young women of China. W.

Of Special Interest

Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves arrived in Shanghai recently from Peking and North China on the *s. s. General Alava.* They departed on a river trip on the Upper Yangtse this week.

Miss Mary Gold, who for the last year has been a member of the faculty at St. John's University,

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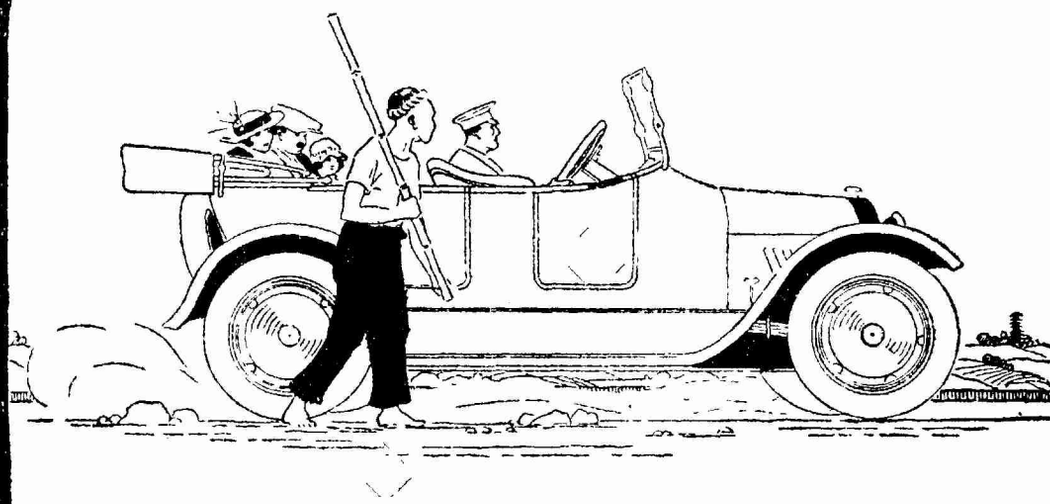

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Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on Monday, July 5.

Miss Mildred Crane of Berkley, California, arrived in Shanghai, recently on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* to visit her cousin, C. E. Crane of the American Trading, Company, and Mrs. Crane. Miss Crane is a graduate of the University of California and plans on being in China for a year or so.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gold of Nanyang College, Shanghai, are planning to depart for America on Monday, July 5, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on leave. Mrs. Gold for the last month has been ill at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium and will be accompanied to America by a trained nurse.

Mrs. Arthur Rugh, editor-in-chief of the American Woman's Club *Annual*, is planning to leave for America the latter part of July on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on an eight month's leave, with her husband, who is National Student Secretary for China of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Rugh has been called home to help raise funds for the Y. M. C. A. and select new men for the field. He has had extensive experience in International Committee work. Upon their arrival in America Mrs. Rugh will go to a health resort in Southern California with her family for a short time and will join her husband later in New York.

The various members of the faculty of St. John's University will go to the following places for the summer months: Bishop and Mrs. F. R. Graves and family to Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Throop and family to Kuling; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nichols and family to Mokansan; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Roberts to Kuling; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Remer to Korea and North China; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Holt to Korea; H. F. McNair to Korea; Dr. Y. Y. Tsu to United States; and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Norton to Tsingtao. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Porterfield, Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, and W. S. A. Pott will remain in Shanghai during the summer months.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

China Waking Up

From The San Francisco (Chronicle)

It is claimed by western residents or visitors in China that great people are "waking up." That does not mean that the 400,000,000 are waking or likely to wake in the near future, but that there has developed among the younger generation of the treaty-cities a Chinese patriotism which never did exist before. The Chinese government, national and local, has always been a plunderbund, which is said to flourish as abundantly in the name of a republic as it ever did in the name of an empire. Dethroning the Son of Heaven is said to have made no difference in that respect. The overthrow of the Tartar dynasty doubtless had its inspiration in genuine idealism, but was easily absorbed by the militaristic manipulators whose ambitions are personal and who care no more for China or the Chinese than they care for Ethiopia and the Ethiopians. There is a spirit among the robbers themselves and there has for some years been Northern and Southern cliques who say bad things about each other but do little more. It has been that condition which has been the excuse for and made the possibility of this exploitation of the Chinese by the robber nations of the west.

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Unquestionably the prime cause of what is alleged to be the awakening of China is the growing number of young Chinese who have been educated in Occidental countries, absorbed the meaning of modern civilization and become imbued with a patriotic fervor for the redemption of their own country from the toils of the spoilers, native and foreign. There can be no doubt that their influence is growing and that it is for the good of China. When the time is ripe there will doubtless be radical changes in China, and some seem to think the time near at hand. China wishes to borrow money. So far as government borrowing is concerned, Mr. Vanderlip, who is now in the Orient, seems to believe that no matter for what alleged purpose money is borrowed it will be used to serve the personal desires of the militaristic rulers and that no loans should be made except upon material security on whatever railroad or other improvement, is made with the borrowed money. There is no doubt, however, that things are beginning to seethe in China and whenever that people really wake up there will be things doing.

China Must Get Her Education Through Suffering

From an Article by Rodney Gilbert in the North China Daily News

The Chinese people, like the French people, are going to get their education in self-reliant democracy through suffering. They are too familiar with fine sayings— the platitudes of the sages—to take much stock in the exhortations of street preachers. Understanding comes to the Chinese when he is dynamited, or bayoneted or severely kicked, and the propagandist who is going to succeed in China in promoting popular interest in democratic institutions is the man who will come to the Chinese citizen just as he is recovering from one of these disagreeable experiences and will demonstrate to him why he suffered and how he can forestall a repetition of the calamity. Representative democracy in China might be achieved either through a long series of exceedingly disagreeable experiences, such as the French nation experienced between 1789 and 1870, or through the paternal guidance of a truly benevolent and disinterested central government. Wu Pei-fu presumably hopes to frighten or whip Peking into such a benevolent and disinterested state of mind. He will be doing China a great service if he only indicates the way.

Japan's Anti-Foreign Land Laws

From the "Overland China Mail," (British)

It is true that a short time ago some of the papers in Japan were advocating that the Japanese land laws be altered so that foreigners might own land there; but no notice was taken of it, officially. When the Parliamentary Under-secretary for the Colonies said the other day that "the question of the revision of the land laws of Japan had apparently been under consideration lately," there was just sufficient truth in the announcement to prevent it being a parliamentary lie. Of *official* consideration it got none. We were quite in sympathy with Lord Curzon's proposal that Japanese purchases of land and real estate in the Crown Colonies (already so extensive here as to aggravate our housing problem) be restricted until the Japanese themselves showed less exclusiveness. Any proposal merely vexatious, of the pinprick order, would have provoked our prompt opposition, but this was reasonable. It did not, for example, propose to prevent Japanese purchases of real estate in England, though a policy of strict reciprocity should do so. Judge therefore of our irritation on seeing Kokusai, the Japanese news agency, referring to Curzon's innocent suggestion (inspired from Hongkong) as an "anti-Japan Land Bill" proposal. That was impudent. These people apparently want everything their own way.

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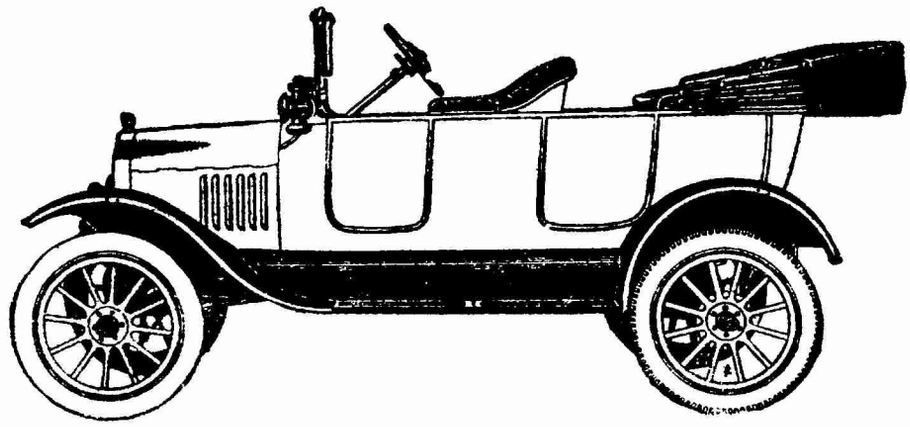

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The Trade of China For 1919

By F. S. Unwin, Statistical Secretary, Inspectorate General of Customs
(Concluded from last week)

Exports.—The total value of exports abroad of Chinese merchandise in 1919 is given in the attached tables as *Tls.* 630,809,411, equivalent at 6*s.* 4*d.*—the average rate of exchange for the year—to £199,756,331. In sterling this represents an advance of 55 percent over 1918, of 228 percent over the pre-war year 1913; in silver, of 30 percent over 1918 and 56 percent over 1913; and is far the highest figure recorded in the history of the country. To a very considerable extent, no doubt, this remarkable increase is due to a general rise in prices, but by means entirely—as will be seen from the following comparison of the quantities of the 10 chief exports in 1913 and 1919:—

		1913.	1919.
Raw silk.....	*Piculs*	149,000	165,000
Seed oils.....	,,	1,287,000	4,433,000
Beancake.....	,,	11,818,000	20,725,000
Beans.....	,,	10,325,000	15,119,000
Wheat.....	,,	1,848,000	4,453,000
Flour.....	,,	119,000	2,694,000
Raw cotton.....	,,	739,000	1,072,000
Sesamum seed....	,,	2,035,000	2,838,000
Goat skins.....	*Pieces*	7,794,000	13,832,000
Tea.....	*Piculs*	1,442,000	690,000

The returns for this division of trade show increase or recovery in all articles of any importance except tea and certain metals, the demand for which ceased with the signing of the Armistice. In other respects the table presents no unusual feature, unless it be the unprecedented exportation of cereals, including over a million piculs of rice, the embargo on which was removed in favor of Japan in order to meet serious shortage in that country caused by excessive exportation and the partial failure of the crop in 1918. Silk and its products remained by far the most valuable of China's exports, raw silk alone representing over 100 million taels. Next in order of value came seed oils, 46 million; beancake, 44 million; beans, 39 million; cereals (including flour), 36 million, raw cotton, 30 million; skins and hides, 26 million; seeds and seed-cake, 25 million; eggs and egg albumen and yolk, 25 million; tea, 22 million; metals, 22 million; wool, 14 million; sugar, 9 million; frozen and preserved meats, 8 million; cotton goods, 7½ million; coal, 7 million; straw braid, 7 million; tobacco, 7 million; cigarettes, 6 million: groundnuts, 6 million; lard, 4⅝ million; bristles, 4¼ million; fibres, 4 million; china-ware, 3¾ million; grass cloth 3 million.

In compiling much of the information given in the notes that follow I have to acknowledge the kind assistance of firms engaged in the various trades dealt with.

Silk—The year opened with the market still under the depression that immediately followed the Armistice. None of the consuming centers could be tempted to buy in spite of the very low level to which tael prices declined, and in consequence stocks accumulated here until, with the approach of the China New Year, the situation became alarming. Fortunately, a temporary loan of *Hk. Tls.* 1,000,000 granted by the government helped the filatures to make their usual financial arrangements, and the crisis was averted. The stagnation continued until about the end of March, when an extraordinary boom in silk started and resulted in the liquidation of long-held stocks with such rapidity that attention had very quickly to be turned to contracts for the new season's silk for delivery the following June and onwards. The result was that prices were forced up with astonishing rapidity. Best grade steam filatures, which at the beginning of April were selling in the neighbourhood of *Tls.* 750, had by the end of May advanced by well over *Tls.* 100. This, however, had no restricting influence on demand, and with the new season's cocoons shortly having to be marketed, filatures found themselves faced with comparatively high costs for the coming season, and the prospect of more than the usual irresponsible gambling in cocoons.

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13-306

Unfortunately, the cocoon crop, harvested in May and June, proved very poor in quanity and quality, owing partly to over-production stimulated by high prices and partly to unfavourable weather causing disease in the worms. Throughout the remainder of the year demand from consuming centers was well maintained, the outstanding feature being the extraordinary buying capacity of America. Supply lagged behind demand, and at the end of the year the prices for best chops steam filatures stood at about *Tls.* 1,200, showing an advance of nearly *Tls.* 500 during the 12 months in the face of a continually rising exchange. As a matter of interest it may be reorded that the increase in value when expressed in gold was from about *U.S.* $6.50 a pound to something like *U. S.* $15 for best chops steam filatures—a striking testimony to the increasing popularity of silk fabrics in Europe and America. Taking the year altogether, it was a remarkably good one and for the most part profitable to those interested in it. But the steam filatures, faced with continually advancing prices, had to cover their sales of silk at prices which showed a very meager return. Generally speaking, the quality of the new season's silk showed a considerable falling off.

Tea—The quantity of tea exported abroad during 1919 was: green, 249,711 piculs; black, 288,798 piculs. These figures show a considerable advance over those of 1918 but with that exception are the lowest yet recorded, mainly owing to the elimination of the Russian market. I have been favored with the following notes on the trade of the 1919-20 season. *Kiukiang and Hankow Black Teas.*—The season 1919—20 has been nearly as disastrous as that of 1918-19, trade with Russia being still impossible and other markets unable to absorb even a very small crop. Restrictions on shipments to London of China black tea were removed early in 1919, but for consumption in Britain, China tea is handicapped by a duty of 1*s.* per pound, compared with a duty of 10*d.* per pound on British-grown teas. After constant endeavour on the part of the China Tea Association, backed by native merchants, the government took off the export duty on tea for two years from October 10, 1919. The likin tax was also reduced by half. It is much to be hoped the export duty will be imposed again and that the *whole* of the likin tax will be taken off. The lack of demand has led to a further curtailment of supplies, and the prices obtained for the small crop produced have shown considerable losses to growers. The position is most unfortunate, more especially as regards Keemuns—the most popular kind of China tea,—for unless foreign markets are able to pay higher tael prices in the near future, growers will either only prepare teas for the home market or else turn their attention to other kinds of produce. The Keemun crop for export was about 40,000 piculs. The quality was fair, but the make bold and uneven, showing evident want of care in the preparation. Costs up country were on about the same level as the previous season, but the loss to growers is estimated at about *Tls.* 150,000. The quantity produced from the Ichang district was again negligible, being only 1,000 piculs in all. *Ningchow and Moning Teas.*—The amount of leaf available for export was small, about 15,000 piculs, but up-country costs were about the same as last season. The quality was fair, but the leaf poor. The estimated loss to growers is about *Tls.*

80,000. *Hunan and Hupeh Teas.*—The production for export was only about 65,000 piculs, quality being average but the make very poor. Most of the leaf appeared to have been picked rather late. The estimated loss to growers is about *Tls.* 150,000. There is still a stock in Hankow of 30,000 piculs of 1918-19 tea and 15,000 piculs of 1919-20 tea, for which at present there is very little demand. Only 3,000 piculs of second crop black tea have been made this season. As in 1918-19, the market for black tea was in Shanghai, and this is likely to remain the center of the tea trade for North China until Russia once more becomes a buyer. Of the new estates being worked on modern lines, the Ninchow Tea Planting Company produced this season about 70 piculs of fine tea, which sold at *Tls.* 40 per picul. This estate will come into full bearing (estimated production, 5,000 piculs per season) in about seven to eight years from now. *Green Teas.*—Production was slightly more than in the previous season—193,000 piculs, against 184,000 piculs in 1918-19. The production of hyson, however, again shows a large falllng off—17,500 piculs, compared with 30,000 piculs in the previous season. Even this small supply has proved too much for the consuming markets, and there is a stock in Shanghai of nearly 10,000 piculs, which at present appears to be quite unsaleable. Should, however, there be an increased demand from North Africa, this stock could be converted into teas suitable for that market (namely, gunpowders and Foongmees). The Pingsuey crop was 70,000 piculs, compared with 65,000 piculs in 1918-19. The cost up country was about 20 percent cheaper than in 1918, but the quality on the whole was distinctly poor. The export to date to the United States and Canada is slightly in excess of the previous year's figures, but there is still unsold in Shanghai a stock of 10,000 piculs. The market in the United States slumped badly during the latter part of 1918, and up to date it has not recovered, the consequence being that the prices obtained show heavy losses to the growers. The estimated total loss is about *Tls.* 300,000. The export of green tea to Europe and North Africa has been largely in excess of the previous season (to date 10 million pounds, against 2½ million pounds during 1918-19), but it is to be hoped that the increasing demand in North Africa for green tea will be able to absorb the increased supply. Of the total quantity of tea shipped abroad in 1919, Great Britain took 69,401 piculs of green and 137,684 piculs of black (both notable advances on the figures of recent years); France 53,632 piculs of green and 7,808 piculs of black; the United States of America, 72,931 piculs of green and 10,514 piculs of black. For Russia a total of over 22,000 piculs of black tea was shipped by land and Pacific ports, of which little, it is to be feared, reached its destination.

Beans and Bean Products.—The export figures of beans show an increase of 46 percent over those for 1913. The European market came into full swing again, and the agricultural development of Manchuria, already referred to in the section on Manchuria, has been so great in recent years that the farmers were fully able to cope with all demands. It is estimated that in the last 10 years the production of beans has increased 50 percent. The actual export of these was not very much greater than in 1909, when beans first became prominent as an article of export, but

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that of beancake was almost double (75 percent ahead of 1913, when the crop was poor) and bean oil has increased about sixteenfold. The manufacture of beancake and bean oil is now one of the most important industries in China. As regards distribution, Russia has been ousted as the chief customer for beans by Japan, in which country a large proportion is crushed and the oil exported to the United States, the cake being retained for fertilizing purposes. The export figures for beancake were 11,818,443 piculs in 1913 and 20,724,769 piculs in 1919, practically the sole importer being Japan, where the farmers were enabled to purchase large stocks owing to the high prices they obtained for rice in 1918. Great Britain, Denmark, and the Dutch Indies are the other chief importers of beans, and the United States, Great Britain, and Sweden of bean oil.

Cereals: Rice.—The extraordinary demand for rice in Japan and Siberia—primarily due to short crops in 1918—led to the raising of the standing embargo on this grain to the extent of over a million piculs and diverted from the south of China the customary supplies from Indo-China and Burma. The simultaneous drain on the Hongkong market for America, Australia, and Europe raised prices dangerously in that colony, and a crisis was only averted through the taking over by the government in July of all dealers, stocks and the fixing of the retail price at $21, $15, and $12.50 for first, second, and third grades of rice. Legislation of a similar kind had to be resorted to in Singapore. The shortage was severely felt throughout South China in spite of the relief afforded by the shipment of over 9 million piculs from Anhwei, where the crops were unusually abundant. The universal demand, however, prevented any fall of prices, which rose to $9.20 a *shih* in Shanghai.

Cereals: Wheat and Wheat Flour.—The development of wheat cultivation and the attendant increase in the flour-milling industry are a conspicuous feature of the economic history of recent years. Many writers have drawn attention to the wheat-producing potentialities of Manchuria, but less is known of those of North China and the Central Yangtze region, where, however, the greatest advance has been made in respect of increased production. To illustrate the change that has taken place no comparison could be more effective than that between the figures of 1913 and those of 1919, when 119,451 and 2,694,271 piculs of flour respectively were exported. Japan and Russia took one-third each of the 1919 export, the remainder being divided between Great Britain, the Philippine Islands, and Hongkong, from which port large quantities are normally sent to French Indo-China. The imports of flour, which were 2,596,821 piculs in 1913, had shrunk to 271,328 piculs in 1919. Of wheat, 4,453,471 piculs were exported abroad in 1919, against 1,848,071 piculs in 1913, Japan taking about 44 percent and Siberia about 55 percent of the former amount. Besides this, there is a very large interprovincial trade in wheat and flour, and there can be no doubt that, owing to its comparative cheapness, the use of wheat flour is becoming as general in China as it is in Japan, where the production has increased 54 percent in the past 10 years.

Raw Cotton—Exports abroad maintained a fair average in spite of the greatly increased demands of

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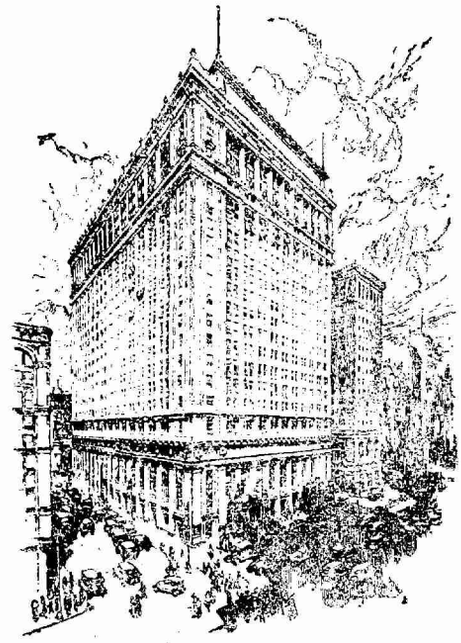

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the domestic industry. Of the quantity shipped abroad in 1919—1,072,000 piculs,—Japan took 912,800 and the United States of America 112,000 piculs. Although cotton is grown in no less than 14 of the provinces of China, the important producing areas are at present confined to Chihli, Western Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsu, and Chekiang. Hankow, which taps the Hupeh and Honan cotton districts, is a growing center of the spinning and weaving industry and the main channel of supply for Shanghai and for export. Tientsin, which has 150 weaving establishments and three large modern spinning mills, is shortly to build several more of the latter, and it is anticipated that the cotton area of Chihli and Western Shantung, from which Tientsin derives its supplies, will undergo a very considerable development within the next few years. At present, however, Shanghai overshadows all other centers of the industry and has made remarkable strides during the war period. In 1913 the deliveries of raw cotton in Shanghai were only 614,000 piculs, of which 135,000 piculs came from abroad. In 1919 this total had increased to 1,333,000 piculs, imported by steamer, junk, and rail, 205,000 piculs coming from foreign countries. 700,000 piculs were exported from Shanghai and the balance—633,000 piculs—presumably represents the consumption of the Shanghai mills.

The overseas export of cotton from all ports shows a decrease from 1,292,094 to 1,072,040 piculs —Japan, practically the only customer, having bought largely in other markets. The exports of yarn, however, show an increase—from 27,745 to 67,203 piculs. An interesting sign of the times is the shipment of 13,000 piculs to Great Britain. There can be little doubt but that the production of raw cotton is increasing in China, as the shipments at ports of origin, which were only 953,000 piculs in 1913, had increased to 2,185,000 piculs in 1918. The slight decrease to 2,022,000 piculs in 1919 may be attributed to increased local consumption. A recent writer states that an increase of 250,000 spindles may be expected in the near future, and to provide for these production must be further extended. It is to be hoped that the attempts being made by the Cotton Association to improve the quality of cotton may meet with better success than in the past, and that the efforts of such an enlightened official as the present Governor of Shansi to extend cultivation may cause others to emulate his example. Recent estimates of China's total production vary from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 piculs a figure which places her third on the list of cotton-producing countries. In view of the world-wide demand, reflected in the unprecedented prices now paid for raw cotton, China is now in a position to take advantage of these favorable circumstances and to become a formidable competitor of her rivals.

Sesamum Seed—The quantity exported during 1919 was 2,838,504 piculs, as compared with 223,200 piculs in 1917 and 234,103 piculs in 1918. This figure can only be regarded as a recovery from war conditions, which had effectually put a stop to shipments to the Netherlands, Germany, and France—up to 1914 the principal consumers of this article. In 1910 export had risen to 2,730,763 piculs—the average for the 1909—13 quinquennium being over 2 million piculs. With the cessation of hostilities, the market for sesamum seed, together with all other oil seeds, was bound to be among the first to recover, the demand being accentuated during the war and only the

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difficulties of transport having kept the export to such low proportions. The year 1913 could be taken as an average year for export of seeds, which amounted to about 120,000 tons, and this figure would probably have again been reached in 1914 were it not for the complete stoppage of all trade during the last four months. After the first shock of war, business was again organised to meet the prevailing conditions and a normal export was possible, but after this year—and particularly in 1917 and 1918—the submarine warfare and its effect on shipping made itself felt, particularly with such bulky cargo as sesamum seed. There were practically no shipments to Europe, and Japan was the only outlet. As soon as the Chinese planters realized that the export business had to stop, they at once reduced the area under cultivation, which would even have been smaller than it was had there not been a few optimists who believed that the then existing stagnation had to be followed by a very large demand, and took the opportunity of the prevailing depressed market to lay in stocks for storage in China to be shipped as soon as shipping conditions altered. Though this appeared to be a very large risk, as sesamum seed is liable to deterioration through long storage, especially in such a climate as this, yet in spite of various expenses in maintaining the seed in as good a condition as possible, and in spite of a naturally resulting loss in weight, their foresight has been crowned with success. In spite of the rise in exchange in 1919 and the competition from India, which market did not suffer so much from this effect, both tael and sterling prices rose very considerably and it became once more very profitable for the Chinese to extend their areas under cultivation. The first flush of replacing the depleted stocks in Europe having now passed, there is a temporary lull, whilst so many countries have still to put their factories and business on a sound basis again, but we fully expect there will be no retrogression in this trade and that the figures of pre-war days should easily be maintained, if not surpassed. The future for this article, as one of the principal exports from China, should be most promising provided both growers and dealers can be induced to pay serious attention to the cultivation and preparation for export and successfully resist the temptation to adulterate.

Seed Oils—These include bean oil, already dealt with under beans. The export of groundnut oil rose to the quite unprecedented figures of 1,224,173 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 13,949,441, the leading customers, Japan and the United States, having largely increased their purchases. The latter country only began to take this oil in 1916. The chief feature of this development is the great increase in the oil-producing capacity of Tsingtao, but there has been a general increase at all the ports in the groundnut-growing districts. The trade in sesamum seed oil, although not important, shows an increase from 20,622 piculs in 1918 to 37,755 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 438,326, in 1919, which indicates that it is progressive. The United States is again a new factor in this trade.

Wood oil shows another record figure—613,455 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 7,960,968—and represents a 25 percent increase on the 1918 figures, which were slightly larger than those for 1913. The chief feature

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13-312

in regard to this item is the appearance of Canada as a large purchaser, with 128,793 piculs. Wood oil is now shipped in barrels to the Pacific Coast ports, where it is discharged direct into tanks, thereby greatly minimising the risk of loss.

Skins and Hides—The trade in undressed buffalo and cow hides reached the record figure of 498,038 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 15,184,344, in 1913, most of the large European countries (including Germany) being important customers. The war increased the prices paid, but not the export, and the United States and Japan became the chief importers. Since 1918, however, there has been a pronounced decline in the exportation, which in 1919 amounted only to 383,333 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 10,361,381. 1919 is the record year for untanned goat skins, of which 12,732,290 pieces, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 8,588,740, were exported. The United States increased its purchases by over 40 percent over 1918, and the American tanneries seemed willing to pay surprising prices throughout the season. Prior to 1914 the prices for the better grades were approximately *Shanghai Tls.* 80 per picul, but recent prices have risen to the astonishing level of *Sh. Tls.* 180 for the finest grades, the lower qualities benefiting in proportion. The Japanese market, to which large quantities of goat skins were sent during the war, has been unable to keep up to this level, and exports to Japan have declined to small proportions, leaving the United States as practically the sole purchaser.

Straw Braid—After a period of depression during the whole of the war straw braid recovered, in 1919, the position it had attained in 1913, viz., 102,604 piculs were exported, as against 101,037 piculs. The value, however, increased from *Hk. Tls.* 5,074,043 to *Hk. Tls.* 7,717,587, but in spite of this, profits made are said to have been very small.

Sheep's Wool—Record figures were also reached in wool, of which 365,826 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 11,609,979, were exported. The trade collapsed, however, at the end of the year, New York, the chief market, being overstocked. Japan's purchases were considerably reduced, and the prospects of the trade are said to be gloomy.

Bristles.—Exports decreased from 71,611 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 6,682,464, in 1918 to 51,631 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 4,748,890, in 1919; the latter figures were, however, approximately the same as in 1913. Great Britain's imports from China are almost double those of 1913. Toward the end of the year values throughout the consuming countries of the world declined sharply, and with the falling off in demand silver values are likely to be forced much lower. The precautions taken against anthrax will also affect this trade.

Grasscloth.—The trade in this article, the exports of which were 26,277 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 3,138,082, is confined entirely to Asiatic countries, Korea taking over four-fifths of the cloth. As regards ramie, the fibre from which grasscloth is made, the trade has fallen into the hands of Japan, which took over 90 percent of the export of 210,941 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 2,732,847—a considerable decrease on the figures for 1918.

The articles mentioned below, though so far constituting exports of relatively small value, deserve attention as likely to command an expanding market abroad in the near future.

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COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

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Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

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Camphor.—23,093 piculs exported in 1919. Efforts are being made in Kiangsi and Fukien to restore and extend the cultivation of this valuable product, for a long time past the monopoly of Formosa. *Groundnuts.*—The quantites exported in 1919 reached a total of 1,302,269 piculs, as compared with 530,669 piculs in 1918 and 471,318 piculs in 1917, and a yearly average of about a million piculs during the five years preceding the war. The principal foreign markets for this article are France, Italy, and the Netherlands. *Human Hair.*—The demand in Europe for this remains remarkably steady, but slackened during the war. The export in 1919 was 24,537 piculs—equal to the average for the four years preceding the war. *Lace.*—Value of export in 1919. *Hk. Tls.* 2,080,591, as compared with *Hk. Tls.* 954,713 in 1918 and *Hk. Tls.* 618,441 in 1917—a product of domestic industry in Eastern Shantung. In spite of a considerable falling off in quality due to the use of inferior thread, the demand for this article in Europe, America, and Australia is steadily increasing. *Lard.*—Prior to the abnormal advance in silver and exchange rates during the autumn and latter part of 1919 considerable quantities found a ready sale in the United Kingdom and Continent, but owing to the prohibitive level to which prices were forced in consequence of native suppliers unwillingness or inability to reduce first cost to workable limits, the home governments decided to place the article on the controlled list, with the result that little or no new business has been transacted for several months, suppliers holding on to their stocks in the hope that exchange would decline and enable them to secure higher prices. The present maximum price in the United Kingdom, at which arrivals must first be offered to the government, is £150 per ton, which at current exchange makes the value here about *Tls.* 19.50 per picul f.o.b. steamer—sellers refusing to consider business below about *Tls.* 22. The home-controlled price is approximately 16*d.* per pound—a high value for Chinese lard—and it is to be hoped that native suppliers will readily realise the importance of bringing prices into line with other producting countries rather than run the risk of being closed out of the world's markets for all time. *Leather and Leatherware.*—The shipments abroad of leather and leatherware were greatly stimulated by the war. In 1917 49,381 piculs valued at *Hk. Tls.* 3,260,000, were exported, as compared with an average of 16,000 piculs before the war. In 1918 exports fell to 30,000 piculs and in 1919 to 24,000 piculs, but still remained considerably in excess of pre-war figures. *Liquorice.*—The exports of liquorice rose with a jump from 59,000 piculs in 1918 and 77,000 piculs in 1917 to 157,000 piculs in 1919—the pre-war quinquennium average having been little above 20,000 piculs. For a time Chinese liquorice took the place of the root formerly supplied by Russia and Turkey. It is largely used in the manufacture of tobacco and chewing gum in the United States. *Meats, Fresh or Frozen.*—381,925 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 3,849,667, were exported, principally to Great Britain and Russia. The war stimulated the demand for meat in the two countries mentioned, and it is satifactory to be able to record a continuance of the trade. *Meats Prepared or Preserved.*—This includes preserved game and poultry, and the figures—262,050 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 3,811,367—represent an increase of almost three times those for

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1918 and over 10 times those for 1913. *Nutgalls.*—Nutgalls before the war were exported mainly to Germany. The quantity shipped abroad in 1919 was 34,555 piculs only, in 1918 and 65,890 piculs in 1910. *Vegetable Tallow.*—The exports abroad of vegetable tallow were 164,544 piculs—a figure considerably below pre-war shipments but a slight advance on 1917 and 1918.

Metals and Minerals.—Antimony, pig iron and iron ore, tin, and a certain amount of copper are the principal metals China has been able to export abroad so far. Antimony reached high figures before and during the war, its value rising steadily up to 1918, but after the Armistice the demand—created by the war—fell away, and at the end of 1919 prices were 64 percent below those a year previously, with the result that exports of the three divisions of the metal—regulus, crude, and ore—were reduced from 273,928 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 2,259,546 (which figure itself was only one-third of the value exported in 1917), to 147,541 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 635,998. The export of copper ingots and slabs, which had shown an enormous decrease in 1918, further declined to the negligible figure of 9,153 piculs in 1919. Pig iron, on the other hand, was exported in about the same quantities—2,710,231 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 8,175,024—as in 1918, but this value represents a 50 percent decline in price for the metal. The most important feature in the metal trade of 1919 is the greatly increased export of iron ore—from 6,261,062 piculs, valued at *Hk. Tls.* 1,359,596, in 1918 to 10,588,379 piculs (roughly, 630,000 tons), valued at *Hk. Tls.* 2,402,524. This ore is derived from the Tayeh mines and from new mines near Wuhu in equal quantities, and there is also a small supply from Kiaochow. The whole amount of iron ore exported from China goes to Japan, which also controls the large deposits at Anshan in South Manchuria and which took the manganese ore from Changsha and Pakhoi. Manganese is included in the heading "Ores, Unclassed," in which are also to be found the very important ores wolframite and molybdenite. In the first of these the trade, purely a product of the war, declined with the falling off in prices, from 155,485 to 39,020 piculs, and many mines and surface deposits, which are found over an extensive region in the provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi, ceased working. Molybdenite, an ore often found in association with wolframite, has been little worked in China, but is known to occur in Kwangsi (Liuchow district), Kwangtung, Fukien, and Chekiang. Tin is a product of the Yunnan mines and appears in our returns as an import into Hongkong. During 1919 the output fell off considerably.

Shipping.—The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared—209,754 vessels, of 95,725,935 tons—show a satisfactory recovery from the effects of the war, the tonnage being the highest yet recorded. Vessels under the American flag—4,433, of 2,569,887 tons—doubled in number and tonnage as compared with 1918. British advanced from 31,034, of 29,911,369 tons, to 36,074, of 36,284,312 tons; Japanese, from 24,961, of 25,283,373 tons, to 27,182, of 27,532,449 tons; and Chinese, from 43,638, of 16,984,523 tons, to 49,043, of 22,553,448 tons, not including junks. With the exception of the last, in

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DAY & NIGHT WEAR

which many coasting steamers and launches find a place, the additions consisted entirely of ocean steamers.

Freight.—During the first three months of the year the tonnage available for the United Kingdom and the Continent was so plentiful the supply exceeded the demand, crago offering being scarce owing to the uncertain conditions of the home markets, and rates generally were weak. Conference rates were reduced in February from 150s. to 120s. per ton for general measurement cargo. Some improvement in the situation was noticeable toward the end of March, and a fair amount of inquiry for space was reported in April, further reductions of rates were made by the China Homeward Freight Conference, the result of which was that ordinary general cargo paid 100s. per ton of 40 cubic feet—cargo exceeding this space paying proportionally. From that time onwards the homeward freight market assumed a lively aspect, and the demand for space increased to such an extent that the supply of tonnage was totally inadequate to cope with the situation, But the unfavourable exchange, coupled with irritating delays in cables to and from Europe and labour troubles in the homelands, combined to restrict the otherwise flourishing export trade, so that at the close of the year demand for space had fallen off considerably—the supply of tonnage at that time even exceeding requirements.

On the Pacific the uncertainty about prices, the lifeless state of markets, the high exchange, and the fact that restrictions on imports into the United States had not been fully removed, all tended at first to restrict the free flow of exports from China to America. Only small lots of cargo were offered for forwarding by the Pacific route. On January 20, the Transpacific Freight Bureau lowered the rates for general cargo from *G.* $40 to *G.* $30 per 40 cubic feet or 2,000 pounds at ship's option, and this tariff was further reduced for certain commodities from the March 10. From the middle of the year on the freight market showed signs of improvement. Demand for space increased considerably, and steamers on the various trans-Pacific routes found no difficulties in obtaining the necessary cargo. Rates went up from the October 1, as a result. But once more the high rates of exchange interfered with business, which gradually assumed a quiet aspect, and the year closed with little cargo offering and ample tonnage for all that came forward.

TREASURE.

Gold and Silver.—According to the tables that follow this report (page 106) there were imported into China, in bars and coin, gold of the value of 51 million Haikwan taels and silver 62 million Haikwan taels. These figures may be taken as fairly correct for silver, but do not include the considerable amounts of gold

Anking
Batang
Canton
Changchow
Changsha
Changteho
Chenchow
Chunking
Chefoo
Chentow
Chinkiang
Chungfu
Chao Hsien
Chaling
Chengtu
Chungting
Changli
Chow Kia Kow
Daitatie
Foochow
Hinghwa
Haichow
Hangchow
Hwanghsien
Hankow
Huchow
Harbin
Hofei
Honan
Hsuchow
Hengchow
Hwaianfu
Hungtung
Juchow
Juning
Kwangchow
Kwaikingfu
Kachek
Kerming
Kweichow
Kashing
Kiaochow
Kiangyin
Kaifeng
Kuling
Kioshan

Kiukiang
Kikungshan
Kwangpinghsien
Kweiyang

Kiuhwa
Kwanghsien
Kweiming
Liaochow

Loting
Mohel
Mintsing
Manila

Miyang
Nanking
Nantungchow
Nanchang

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Pakhoi
Pootun
Pukow

Suimig
She Ki Chen
Shenchow
Shaowu
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Sheklung
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Santai
Suifu
Singeh
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Taifeng
Tsingkiangpu
Tehchow
Tientsin
Tungchow
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Taikuhsien
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Tsingtau
Wuhu
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Wuchang
Woosung
Wuchow
Wei-hai-wei
Weihsien
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10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
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Sutsien
Shanhaikwan

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which reach this country from America by parcel post and are not declared at the Customs. A return for 1919, published by the American authorities and quoted in the *North China Daily News* of the March 25, 1920 gives the total shipments to the Far East as follows :—

	Gold.	*Silver.*
	G. $	G. $
Japan	94,114,189	...
China	79,295,738	87,828,718
India	...	109,180,051

Converted at the average exchange rate for the year—*Hk. Tls.* 1-*G.* $1.39—these figures make the importation of gold, from America alone, 57 million Haikwan taels, and of silver 73 million taels. The imports and exports of gold and silver for the past 10 years are shown below, Hongkong and Macao being treated as domestic ports in the case of exports and as foreign in that of imports.

GOLD.

YEAR.	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.
	Value, Hk. Tls.	*Value, Hk. Tls.*	*Value, Hk. Tls.*	*Value, Hk. Tls.*
1910.....	3,559,424	4,480,860	...	921,436
1911.....	4,023,530	2,469,027	1,554,503	...
1912.....	9,296,528	1,361,381	7,935,147	...
1913.....	3,065,290	4,405,733	...	1,340,443
1914.....	861,167	13,477,036	...	12,615,869
1915.....	818,827	16,671,050	...	15,852,223
1916.....	19,903,117	2,083,780	17,819,337	...
1917.....	13,871,778	2,066,591	11,805,187	...
1918.....	1,228,342	47,613	1,180,729	...
1919.....	51,078,643	1,583,052	49,495,591	...

SILVER.

YEAR.	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export
	Value, Hk. Tls.	*Value, Hk. Tls.*	*Value, Hk. Tls.*	*Value, Hk. Tls.*
1910.....	44,598,534	6,002,747	38,595,787	...
1911.....	61,082,957	3,409,238	47,673,719	...
1912.....	45,098,297	10,620,157	34,478,140	...
1913.....	55,711,490	6,617,881	49,093,609	...
1914.....	16,498,744	8,959,513	7,539,231	...
1915.....	20,717,506	13,416,595	7,300,911	...
1916.....	37,088,320	45,932,478	...	8,847,158
1917.....	27,507,292	38,204,059	...	10,696,767
1918.....	36,124,229	4,494,183	31,630,046	...
1919.....	62,093,707	1,884,212	60,209,495	...

These figures leave out of account the very considerable sums brought into the country by returned emigrants and are probably otherwise defective. They show clearly, however, that up to 1913, China was a steady importer of silver, although the balance of trade as shown in the Customs Returns was as steadily against her. During the period 1914 to 1917, however, she parted with large sums to India, and the fact that the void then created had sooner or later to be filled, combined with the activity of the export trade and the universal collapse of paper as currency, is probably enough to account for the country's large absorption of silver during 1918 and 1919. The assumption, so freely advanced and adopted that the Chinese of the interior have suddenly taken to "hoarding, in defiance of the habits of centuries, would seem to be somewhat premature, to say the least. Exception made of the recent issue of 10-dollar gold pieces by the Yunnan

VACATION and PLAY TIME

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government—to the value, it is reported, of 9 million dollars—as a substitute for silver, gold does not yet enter into the monetary system of China, and the movements of this metal, as recorded in the above table, would appear to be mainly speculative. Large quantities were exported abroad during the first years of the war and brought back in the early part of 1917. When the embargo imposed by America and Japan in that year was removed by the former—in June 1918—China hastened to help herself freely but there is no reason to suppose that she is going to be a large competitor for the world's supplies.

Silver Exchange.—On the May 6, 1919 the American government cancelled all restrictions on the price and export of silver, and similar action on the part of the British government followed on the 9th. Silver having thus become free of all control, quotations at once rose from 48⅝*d.* to 53½*d.* and on the May 11 to 58*d.* From that point, after several fluctuations, the rise continued until it reached the then record price of 79⅛*d.* per ounce standard on the December 16, the upward movement being accentuated by a lively demand from China, a diminished supply, and a considerable fall in the New York-London cross rate. On the December 13, it became known that except against silver certificates the United States Treasury had arranged to sell in future silver dollars only to the three American banks established in China, which, if they so desired, were authorised to sell them in commission for the United States government at $1.35 per ounce fine silver *franco* Shanghai, the avowed purpose being to stabilise American exchange with China. Silver quotations have fluctuated violently during the past year, the difference between highest and lowest rate reaching 29¾*d.*, as against 7*d.* in 1918 and 19⅝ *d.* in 1917. The T.T. rate of exchange for the Shanghai tael on London ranged from 4*s.* 6*d.* in March to 7*s.* 10*d.* in December. The average exchange value of the Haikwan tael for the year was 6*s.* 4*d.*, as against 5*s.* 3 $\frac{7}{16}$ *d.* in 1918.

It would be pleasant to be able to record that something had been done during the year towards the reform of the currency. The disappearance of much paper money, however, has possibly helped to prepare the way, and the contemplated establishment of a Mint at Shanghai will no doubt further facilitate the introduction of this most necessary reform.

SUMMARY

The outstanding feature of the year's trade was the astonishing vitality of exports, in face of heavy freight charges, high and fluctuating exchange, slowness and irregularities of mails and cables, and, at times, lack of tonnage. This activity was of course largely due to exceptional conditions in Europe and America, and it would be rash to count on a continuance of the demand for China's products *regardless of price.* Successful efforts are being made to develop production in all parts of the world—notably in Africa—where the fluctuations in exchange and the heavy burden of inland taxation and poor transport facilities that handicap China are little, if at all, felt. To meet her future competitors on equal terms China must reform her present system of inland taxation and improve her internal transport. Her traders and producers will also do well to organise effective measures to check adulteration—of which frequent complaint is heard on all sides.

The extraordinary activity of the export trade, combined with the high tael exchange, reacted favor-

ably on imports, which, but for the difficulties of all kinds experienced by manufacturers in Europe and America in meeting orders—for machinery especially—would have assumed much larger proportions. The increased interest taken by America in trade with the Far East was reflected in the frequent visits of her financiers and men of business, the establishment of two new powerful banking corporations—the Asia Banking Corporation and the Park-Union Bank,—with branches in all the principal trade centers, and the opening of a large number of new firms. Another event of importance was the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce opened at Shanghai on the November 5, under the presidency of the British Minister. Its primary aim, as shown by its published proceedings, is the co-operation of British merchants in a trade policy favorable to British and Chinese interests. Yet another noteworthy feature of the year was the establishment of Anglo-American-Chinese commercial clubs at Shanghai and Tientsin—at Tientsin known as the A. B. C. Club—intended to promote social and business intercourse between Chinese and foreigners.

Many new industrial banks were established by Chinese during the year on foreign lines in support of various trade interests. The development of industrial enterprises—in textiles especially—was apparently only limited by the impossibility of obtaining the necessary machinery. There are few foreign-type articles of domestic use that are not now manufactured in China by factories on modern lines, the majority of them without foreign assistance. Out of a long list the following may be mentioned: enamelledware; silk and cotton clothing and underwear; toilet articles; umbrellas; woolen yarn; mother-of-pearl, bone, and horn buttons; chemicals; needles; electric lamps; telephone appliances; asbestos manufactures; wine; beer; beet sugar; glassware; window glass. Weaving and flour mills were exceptionally active during the year. Shipbuilding on a considerable scale may now be counted as one of the established industries of China, capable of great expansion. According to Lloyd's shipping returns there were launched from Chinese yards during 1919 vessels aggregating 12,307 tons. A new building yard at Shanghai has recently been added. New mining enterprises have recently been started in different parts of the country, and such old-established institutions as the Han-Yeh-Ping Corporation and the Kailan Mining Administration are greatly extending their plant and operations.

Under a contract with Messrs. Vickers & Co., the government is now in possession of the nucleus of a fleet of aeroplanes under an Aviation Department. Wireless telegraph stations are under construction—under contract with the Marconi Company—in the far North, which, when completed, will give China a complete chain extending over the whole country. A system of wireless telephony is also being installed, operated by the Chinese National Wireless Company, using the Marconi patents and employing Chinese labour and material wherever possible. Both these installations should eventually be of considerable commercial benefit to the country.

A proposal for the unification of foreign interests in China's railways put forward early in the year—

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though obviously to the advantage of the Chinese government and people—met with little encouragement. It has now been followed by a project of much-wider scope, known as the Bankers' Consortium, now under negotiation, the aim of which is to assist China in improving her means of communication and developing her resources generally. While the traffic returns of railway lines in active operation were almost uniformly excellent in spite of great dearth of rolling-stock and some military interference, the development of existing and new lines was almost completely halted during the year for lack of funds.

Also owing to their limited resources, the operation of the beneficent schemes of the Chihli River Improvement Commission (Tientsin) and of the Kwangtung Conservancy Board (Canton) was considerably restricted, though in both cases useful work was done. On the other hand, the improvement of the Grand Canal under the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal contract is reported to have advanced satisfactorily, while continued progress was made with the various stages of the work of the Liao River (Newchwang), Haiho (Tientsin), Whangpoo (Shanghai), and Min River (Foochow). Conservancy Boards, all provided with funds derived from taxation of foreign and native trade. Unfortunately, the engineer for the Upper Liao River, Mr. Arai, lost his life in a railway accident in August 1919, and had not been replaced at the end of the year. Full details of the situation of all these institutions will be found in the trade reports of the ports concerned. The Chefoo harbor works made great advance during the year, and the breakwater now affords considerable protection from north-east winds. Progress was also made with the investigation of the development of the Shanghai harbor, undertaken by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in collaboration with the Customs Marine Department.

With the exception of the public works mentioned above, which owe their existence mainly to the pressure of trade interests, there is not much to be recorded of essential developments undertaken for the benefit of the country as a whole, such as the building of good roads and bridges, the introduction of scientific methods of agriculture and cattle-breeding, afforestation, and the reclamation of waste lands. Unfortunately, such undertakings as these present no prospect of immediate profit for the individual and require for their prosecution vast capital and an administrative machinery which are not at present available to the State or its citizens. So long, however, as these essentials are lacking it appears to be inevitable that the economic development of the country should remain one-sided, that the process of watering the leaves and branches of the pagoda tree instead of its roots should continue—that aeroplanes should come before roads and that spindles should be multiplied while the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation are allowed to lag. It is true that motor roads have been constructed in the far North and that regulations for the building and upkeep of roads throughout the country have been promulgated by the government. It is also true that something has been done in the way of improving the cultivation of silk, tea, cotton, and other products by the private enterprise of merchants and others interested in the trade in these staples and by the efforts of enlightened officials here and there. But it cannot be too strongly

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emphasised that the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country, which constitute the foundation of its future strength and independence, lie to a great extent wasted or untouched. Yet it is on the intelligent development of these that the success and continued prosperity of the industries now springing up like mushrooms all over the country will ultimately depend.

Shanghai, April 20, 1920.

New Cotton Mill Opened at Chengchow, Honan

BY CHARLES C. SHEDD

JUNE 12, 1920, saw the official opening of the Yu Foong Cotton Mill at Chengchow, Honan, a city of between 40,000 and 50,000 population situated about half way between Peking and Hankow at the junction of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Lunghai Railway. The Lunghai is the railroad that is planned to extend from Sianfu, Shensi and even farther west to the port of Haichow on the east coast of China.

The mill has now 10,000 spindles in operation but when completed will have 50,000 spindles and 1,200 looms and will employ about 4,500 workers. The machinery is of American manufacture from the Laco-Lowell works and the International General-Electric Co., and has been supplied and installed under the direction of Andersen, Meyer and Company, who have two foreign experts on the work.

Office Bldg. Yu Foong Cotton Mill, Chengchow.

A special car brought guests from Shanghai, a large number came from Kaifeng and other nearby cities and the local business firms, yamens, railway offices, and other interests were well represented by both foreigners and Chinese.

The first guest to arrive to offer his congratulations was General Wu Pei-fu, who came with his staff of officers to inspect the mill. After making the rounds of the places of interest and the usual exchange of congratulations and words of appreciation, the general spoke to the staff and the workers. General Wu not only spoke in the highest of terms about this mill and industry in general but he called upon one of his advisers, his chief of staff and several others of his leaders to address the crowd of several hundred people. In the afternoon the opening program was attended by a large crowd of local gentry, merchants, foreigners from the railways and business firms and various guests from out of town. H. Y. Moh, managing director of this and two other mills in Shanghai, presided and addressed the gathering.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
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Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

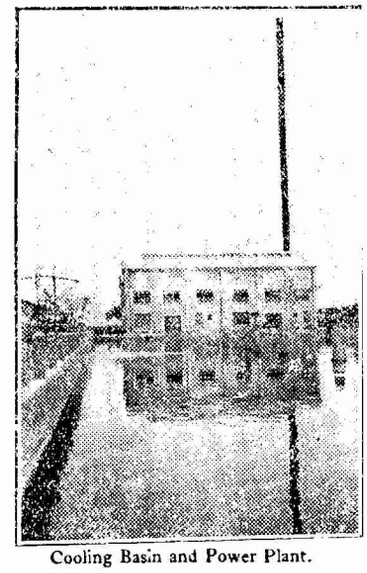
Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

A Section of the Spindle Room.

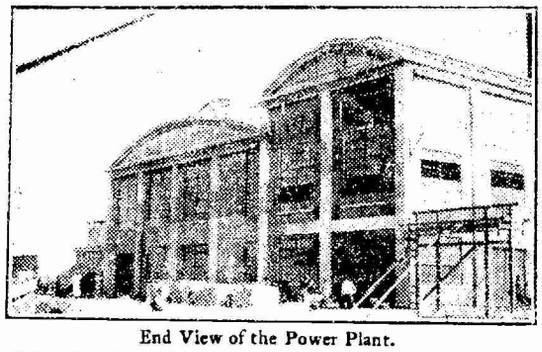
After dwelling at length on the history of the mill, how it has been erected and put into operation against great odds in just a few days over a year from the time of the beginning, Mr. Moh expressed his deep gratitude to the Lunghai and Kinhan Railways for their assistance in making the transportation convenient, for providing sand, and for showing the splendid spirit of cooperation throughout the construction period, proving that they realize the close relationship and dependence of transportation and industry. The speaker also expressed high appreciation of other friends that have assisted in various ways.

Mr. Moh spoke of the difficulties of obtaining water sufficient to supply the 150 to 200 gallons required each minute. The mill is about 15 miles from the Yellow River making it necessary to dig seven artesian wells ranging from 250 to 300 feet deep. He mentioned the difficulties of getting the necessary banking assistance in Chengchow making payment and adjustment of accounts very inconvenient and slow, and urged that something be done to improve the conditions.



Cooling Basin and Power Plant.

About ten months ago Mr. Moh chose several local men and women and sent them to Shanghai for training as foremen and teachers. These people have been doing very well, but he finds it still necessary to use quite a number of Shanghai people as foremen and skilled workers. The wages vary from fifteen to forty nine coppers a day for the women and from twenty-eight to seventy coppers for the men. When the mill has been completed and is working full capacity, the wages and salaries each will amount to about $750,000 which should certainly improve the money circulation and business in general in this locality.



End View of the Power Plant.

Mr. Moh also stated his belief that education, sanitation, social reform and all such matters must be proceded by an economic adjustment that will provide a living wage for the general public. Early marriages, footbinding, laziness and general backwardness have retarded progress and therefore they are providing means for improving the conditions of the community.

The company has made possible the organization of a Y. M. C. A. by providing property, adequate building and equipment, and financial backing that will enable it to get a proper start. A temporary board of directors was formed composed of seven members and representing the cotton mill, the railways, the Standard Oil Company, the telegraph office and the two Chinese church organizations. V. C. Woo, local manager of the cotton mill, was elected chairman of the board. The organization of the Y. M. C. A. was made under the direction of T. Z. Koo, representing the National Committee, Y. M. C. A., and two foreign secretaries, one from Kaifeng and the other from Hankow. The board of directors has sent in a request for a first class Chinese secretary and a foreign secretary to conduct the work.

The Yu Foong Company has not only the welfare of its capital, management and workers at heart, but also that of the community. They plan to dig several artesian wells for the free use of the people, to establish a vocational school for poor children to learn to become masons, carpenters, machinists, and other tradesmen. Two teachers for the school have already been sent to Shanghai for special training on this line. A good reading room will be provided, special educational classes will be conducted in the Y. M. C. A. and other forms of constructive service will be rendered.

Plans Completed for Four-Power Consortium Loan to China

The acceptance by Japan of the terms agreed upon by the three other Powers participating in the so-called Chinese Consortium, was announced in press advices from Washington, May 7, these dispatches being followed by the issuance of an announcement by the State Department announcing the organization of "the International Consortium for loans to China," the announcement adding that the governments of England, France and Japan had come to an agreement with the government of United States and "have each accepted in full the principles laid down in the plan proposed by the United States for the formation of a Four-Power Banking Group for Loans to the government of China." The following is the statement, dated May 8, and made public May 11, issued by the State Department; and printed in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, New York for May 15.

Resources; Pesos 261,000,000

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Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1960 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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SHANGHAI

The Department of State announces the organization of the International Consortium for loans to China.

After nearly two years of negotiations the government of England, France and Japan have come to an agreement with the government of the United States and have each accepted in full the principles laid down in the plan as proposed by the United States for the formation of a Four Power Banking Group for loans to the government of China, or bearing the guarantee of that government.

Each government has authorized the formation of a banking group of its citizens to co-operate with similarly organized banking groups composed of citizens of the other three governments. These banking groups are to receive the diplomatic support of their respective governments. The terms and conditions of future loans will be subject to the approval of the governments.

It is expected that the arrangement will provide for China a fund of credit adequate to permit that country to proceed with its economic and industrial development, much of which was suspended by the war, and will enable it to adopt a constructive program which will result in the pacification and rehabilitation of China.

It is a matter of historical interest that America was formerly a member of what was known as the Six Power Consortium composed of financial groups representing the United States, England, France, Japan, Russia and Germany. The American Group in 1913 withdrew from participation in loans to be made by the Six Power Group, because of conditions existing at that time. The Department of State, subsequently, in 1918 realized the supreme importance, not only for the good of China but for the interests of the various governments concerned of substituting friendly co-operation for destructive competition and suggested to a number of representative bankers that a new American group be organized. This was done and a group was organized consisting of members from all sections of the country and open to every legitimate financial interest which had the inclination and ability to participate. The basic principles upon which the new group was formed provided for the pooling of all options and contracts held by members of the group and contemplated the whole-hearted co-operation and joint action on the part of the members.

When the American group had been formed the State Department invited the other governments to participate upon the same basis. Many questions arose as to matters of interpretation and practical working details, all of which have been successfully settled

It now appears that the Four Powers most interested in China and its development have arrived at an understanding for practical co-operation which will insure to China funds for its legitimate needs, and assure the Powers that those funds will be properly and constructively employed and the interests of their citizens amply protected. It is thought that the Consortium will provide a basis of co-operation in China which will eliminate much of the conflict of interest which in the past has rendered business there hazardous and out of which have arisen many of the misunderstandings which have at times threatened the peace of the East, and it is expected that friendly international co-operation will supplant wasteful competition.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The blast furnace of the Yangtse Engineering Works was placed in operation last Saturday following a reception held by the directors and staff of the works. More than two hundred guests were present including Chinese and foreign officials and business men.

The American Consulate General desires to obtain bids on the following railway material: 9,364, equal 3,100 long tons, 67½ lb., steel flange rails, 2,783 kegs, bolts, 2,754 kegs, spikes, 85 bundles, 360 pieces, fish plates. The material listed is stored at Hongkong. Bids will be received at the Shanghai consulate for the whole or any part of the material.

A sale of surplus clothing of the United States Army, now in storage at Manila, will be held by the Salvage Division of the Quartermaster Corps on July 22, 1920. Sealed bids are to be submitted for the property, to be accompanied by cash or a certified check for twenty percent of the amount bid. The clothing offered includes; rubber boots, winter underwear, gloves of all styles woolen and leather, mackinaws, shirts and collars, shoes and overshoes.

Frederick J. Koster, president of the California Barrel Co., and of the Koster Co., and former president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has been recently appointed a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, D. C. Mr. Koster was a prominent figure in the recent national trade convention held at San Francisco and has long been one of the most staunch supporters of the Oriental export trade on the Pacific coast. He was recently added to the directorate of the Wells Fargo National Bank of San Francisco, and during the recent wharf strikes in New York assisted the Merchants Association of New York in solving their difficulties.

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 440—Gillespie & Company 485 California Street, San Francisco, cable address "Darbyore," are in the market for Chinese hog casings running in widths from 26 to 28 m/m; also for sheep casings, preferring sheep casings measuring in widths from 18 to 23 m/m. Payment on goods to be covered by confirmed bankers letter of credit. References; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the American National Bank, San Francisco.

No. 441—Pan-American Trading Co., Inc., American Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal., cable address "Patco," seek connection with general importers and exporters.

No. 442—The Mississippi Valley Export Co., manufacturer's agents, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., cable address "Mivalley," export agents in the lines of bags and sacks, paints and varnishes, lamps, soaps, hand tools and machinery, agricultural implements, hardware, hosiery and underwear, seek connection with firms to act as their selling agents; they to act as buying agents in America.

No. 443—The Mayo Mills, 346 Broadway, New York, cable address "Mayomil," manufacturers of cotton underwear for men and boys, also manufacturers and exporters of cotton carded yarn put up on cones for knitting purposes are desirous of obtaining connection with local importers. They also desire names of concerns in China making hosiery from cotton yarns.

No. 444—Mittell Cotton Company, Savannah, Ga., cable address "Mitcot," request to be placed in touch with some reliable cotton importer in China. They are close to the source of supply of raw cotton, and could give such satisfactory assurances to prospective customers that they are sure once the business is entered upon it would be mutually profitable and satisfactory.

No. 445—Splitdorf Electrical Company, 98 Warren Street, Newark, N. J., cable address "Dorfsplit, desire to get in communication with any reliable firms interested in their line.

No. 446—Universal Trading Co., 100 Fifth Ave., New York, cable address "Traduniver," merchants, importers and exporters, seek reliable representation in China capable of selling steel products of all kinds, book and writing papers, heavy chemicals for industrial purposes, etc. Firms interested are asked to give references.

No. 447—F. S. Lazenby & Co., 414 Key Highway Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of cotton machinery, inform they can make prompt shipment for export to China. This company specializes in filling winders for making cops or butts, or for making bobbins with or without the bunch as is required on automatic shuttle changing looms.

No. 448—Frederick A. Kirk & Co., Inc., 72 Wall Street, New York, foreign freight contractors and forwarders, offer their services to firms in China importing goods from the United States. This company gives as commercial references the American Chain Company, P. Lorillard Company, the Chevrolet Motor Company; and as financial reference the Seaboard National Bank.

No. 449—The St. Mary's Engine Company, 3327 Broadview Road, Cleveland, Ohio, desires to interest machinery importers and possible representatives in its crude oil engines, chiefly the St. Mary's Super-Diesel. This engine will operate on any grade of crude oil or fuel oil, fluid enough to flow through the fuel pipes, and will start instantly on the fuels without preheating. They use no carburetor, no electrical ignition, hot ball; simply turn on the oil and the engine is ready to start.

No. 450—The Triangle Company, Inc., 12th & Herr Streets, Harrisburg, Pa., manufacturers of "Triangle" confections, invite correspondence from prospective representatives. "Triangles" are a pure sugar and natural flavored confection, made in four flavors, peppermint, wintergreen, cinnamon, and clove.

No. 451—The Klein Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, cable address "Kleinmanco," makers of technical paints and waterproofers desire representation in China. Their policy is to sell to one firm in each country, appointing this one firm as their exclusive agents and distributors; the firm must be a wholesale importer—purchasing, stocking and reselling their products on its own account.

No. 452—Wichita Falls Motor Company, Wichita Falls, Texas, cable address "Wichitamco" manufactures of Wichita Motor Trucks and Wichita Agricultural Tractors, desire connections in China.

No. 453—S. S. Beath, Kaying via Swatow, Kwantung, desires to get in touch with local firms interested in the export of China human hair. States that he believes a considerable amount of hair would be available in his district if buyers could be found.

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SINGAPORE

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THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and these were influenced from day to day by the weather map with a steady tendency at the close of the week.

Aside from the speculative features the chief developments of the week were the additional heavy rains in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, also along the Valley. Reports from the other sections of the cotton belt are that the plants are growing nicely and the outlook so far is good.

Regarding the present prospect of the crop, with the exception of scattered localities in the Chihli and Shantung provinces, the outlook is almost "brilliant." Whatever the ultimate outturn may be, we consider that the present indication is for a large crop and if there is no crop disaster, we will see low prices for cotton this coming fall. We should like to mention here that the latest advices from Japan inform us that the Mill Owners Association are contemplating working the mills on half time for a period of probably six months. Should this plan be carried out and considering the fact of the heavy unsold stocks of Indian cotton coupled with favorable weather reports received from India, particularly from the Berar districts, lower prices for cotton will be the pivot for the coming season.

Yarn.—As was to be expected we are glad to chronicle the firm position of the Yarn market during the past week both for new business and for deliveries of the China product. Prices advanced from ten to twelve taels during the interval and at the close the tendency was strong. Considering conditions generally and the weakness of "Exchange" in particular, the position of the China product is as healthy as it was some three months back, we therefore cannot see how the price of Chinese yarn can decline and if there is a change it will be towards improvement.

SAMPIN:—	19/6/20. closing.	24/6/20. closing.	25/6/20. opening.
	294.80	300.00	290.10
	294.10	303.10	291.00
	293.10	306.10	291.70
	297.00	310.80	295.90
	300.10	310.90	297.10
	303.50	309.60	295.90

Latest advices from Japan which we consider of interest to the trade is here appended:

"Shipments of Indian cotton since last November up to the end of May aggregate 1,000,000 bales, most of which have not yet been consumed and lie accumulating in Kwanto and Kwansai Districts. Schemes are now on foot among spinning companies for re-

exporting raw cotton to China and Europe as they are in great need of funds in consequence of having been forced by the brokers to reduce output. A contract for 50,000 bales is reported as already having been made with a European buyer."

Liverpool, June 22, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....68.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....11.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.69 ,,
,, ,, ,, July .....24.39 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....23.03 ,,

Market :—*Weak.*

New York, June 24, 1920.

New York Market :—

July. .....35.65 Cents
October .....33.08 ,,
December .....32.06 ,,
Spot.....37.75 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 21, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 443 per Khandy

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... ,, 34.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 31.25
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 28.00
,, M-Ginned, June/July.... ,, 28.50
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: Market is firmer as a consequence of some late transactions with Europe and owing to the outstanding contracts with America requiring fulfilment. There is a slight improvement of enquiries from America but present high prices stand in the way. The firmness in prices applies principally to the Best Chops, these being limited and sold up to September.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1230
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1050
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 950

Tussahs: Are again being enquired for but in most cases prices are considerably below limits at which Holders wish to do business. A small business has beed reported for Europe and America at Tls. 390 for Best Chops.

Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 390
,, Market Chops..... ,, 370

Tsatlees: Quotations on best grades of Tsatlees for the American market remain practically nominal. A fair business has been done with Europe on the following basis;

New Style Gold Horse No. 1 Tls. 670
Tsatlee Filature S. S. S. Mars. No. 1 ,, 700
Tsatlee Filature Black Horse 1-2-3 ,, 725

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 30th, 1920

Exchange :—From quotations given below it will be seen that the London price of silver has ruled unsteady, the last quotation received 52½d. for ready and 51⅝d. forward is about the same as last week's closing price, but on a downward tendency. There is little doubt that the price of Silver has been again influenced by speculative sales by Gold Dealers of T/T on London in this market at rates high enough to make purchases of silver profitable to the Banks. A relapse in the price of silver has occurred recently on every occasion on which this support has slackened. Reports with regard to Exports are not at present encouraging, in any case it would appear that the usual "seasons" will be delayed. Manwhile it will be difficult for loc l speculation to offer much further support to silver.

At the close our exchange market is very quiet with an easy tendency.

Stocks of Silver are reported :—
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 37,000,000 a decline of Tls. 800,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 19,020,000 ,, $ 150,000
Estimated total in value in 50,900,000 a decline of Tls. 900,000.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

†	Average rates for May.	Thursday June 24	Friday June 25	Sat. June 26	Monday June 28	Tuesday June 29	Wed. June 30
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.920	5/0	4/10	4/11	5/0	5/3 5/1	5/1
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/0¼	4/10¼	4/11¼	5/0¼	5/3¼ 5/1¼	5/1¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/0½	4/10½	4/11½	5/0½	5/3½ 5/1½	5/1½
T/T India	273.780	260	249½	254	269½	289½ 280	280
T/T France	1705.600	1200	1135	1180	1200	1260 1220	1220
T/T N. Y.	113.420	100	96	98	99½	104¼ 100¼	100¼
T/T H'kong	72.260	73½	73	73	72¾	72¼ 72⅝	72½
T/T Japan	44.840	52½	54¼	53	52	49½ 51¼	52
T/T Batavia	299.620	265	256	263	267½	280½ 272	272
T/T Straits	39.150	46¼	47¼	47	46¼	44 45½	45½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	6/3.420	5/4	5/2	5/3	5/4	5/7 5/5	5/5
6m/s ,, ,,	6/4.670	5/5¼	5/3¼	5/4¼	5/5¼	5/8¼ 5/6¼	5/6¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	5/4¼	5/2¼	5/3¼	5/4¼	5/7¾ 5/5¼	5/5¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1861.600	1350	1285	1330	1350	1410 1370	1370
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	123.420	108	104	106	107½	112¼ 108¼	108¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	108¾	104¾	106¾	108¼	113 109	109

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 28	June 29	Jnue 30
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	51⅝	50¼	50¼	50½	53	52½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 248⁷⁰	Tls. 244⁸⁰	Tls. 241⁸⁰	Tls. 237⁰⁰	Tls. 237⁶⁰	Tls. 239⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.775	72.7375	72.775	72.90	72.95	72.70
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	2½%	3%	3%	3½%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 47⅝
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5⅞%	New York on London	T/T 3.95¾
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/9
,, ,,	6 m/s. 5⅞%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/8
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7

New Books and Publications

The Educational Directory for 1920

The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, 1920. A reference book for all who are interested in education in China. Shanghai: 1920.

THE Educational Directory and Year Book of China was issued as a thin red volume in the year 1914. Its usefulness was at once recognized and it has grown to be indispensable to all who need to keep in touch with the schools and the teachers of the country. It has been issued every year since 1914 with the exception of 1919 when publication was deemed inadvisable on account of conditions consequent upon the war.

The Directory for 1920 makes its appearance as a volume of more than 500 pages. It is divided into three parts. Part One contains a review of the year 1919; a list of Chinese Cabinet Ministers and other government officials; illustrated articles on Shantung Christian University, the Government Teacher's College, Nanking, and the Ming Lih School at Shanghai; articles upon educational societies and other organizations, music at McTyeire School, the Chinese phonetic alphabet and its teaching, Chinese students in arms, British and French university degrees. There is also information about the University of Hongkong local examinations and there is a chapter upon statistics of education in China.

Part Two contains a directory of teachers and others connected with education. Part Three furnishes a detailed list of universities, colleges and schools in China. These two parts are worth much more than the price of the book to any one who has the least use for the information. If you cannot get your questions about educational matters answered in this book, it is safe to say that there are such questions as will go unanswered for some time.

The book is on sale at the various book stores: The Chinese-American Publishing Company, Kelly and Walsh, Edward Evans and Sons, The Commercial Press, The Mission Book Company and others. The price of the book is three dollars. If you need the book you may well write the three dollars down as an investment.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: L. G. Beochman, Berkeley, Cal.; C. R. Morse, Berkeley; F. A. Morgan, Berkeley; W. R. Senter, Berkeley; R. Johnston, Berkeley; R. H. Moore; D. W. Pheming, Berkeley; Paul F. McCoy, Berkeley, O. C. Hyde, Berkeley; Du-bring, Berkeley; A. K. Parrish, Berkeley; S. N. Mering, Berkeley; G. R. Walsh, Berkeley; G. Neumiller, Berkeley; G. Douglas, Berkeley; W. Peacock, Berkeley; J. Cobb, Berkeley; C. Strickfode; J. Pierce, Berkeley; O. Howell, Berkeley; L. Naylor, Berkeley; D. Crystal; Mr. and Mrs. T. Gunn, Canton; Commandant Herne; Lt. Col and Mrs. Renondean, Yokohama; Miss F. Nordon, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Wenzel, Chicago; Miss A. Muller, Chicago; Mr. J. C. Jordan, San Francisco; Mrs. A. L. Kester, San Francisco; E. G. Baker, San Francisco; N. Leslie, Tientsin; M. J. Wright; Solomon; N. C. Mackey; F. H. Weber; Mr. and Mrs. A. de Vos, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. H. Kathur, New York; E. Fugez, Paris; Mrs. Kidwell, Manila; W. W. Eastman, Portland; A. Goldman, Portand; A. W. Hughes, San Francisco; Mrs. J. J. Byrnes, San Francisco; Mr. C. A. S. Boyle, Honolulu; S. L. Wore, Boston; S. H. Tulles, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Israel, San Francisco; Capt. R. H. Wright, New York; W. Drude, Hongkong; Mrs. C. L. Culler; F. L. Martin; Mrs. C. G. Fisher; Miss M. Von Hoger; Mr. and Mrs. Burnet; Mrs. C. F. Ward; Miss W. G. McCort; Mrs. Pairot; Mr. and Mrs. L. Rapbady; E. Patteson, London; E. B. Williams, Jr. Amoy; R. R. Price, Washington; C. A. Clark; M. Curatos; E. Jannink; V. Fragee, New York; G. Matich, Trieste.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; C. Chernovirtoff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Bailoff; Ed. W. Buchler; E. M. Arkhlimann; N. Vituowsky, London; P. J. Ryken, Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Waters, London; Mrs. Earley. Pukow; Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Pukow; M. Holzmann, Dairen; Major Pearce; Mrs. N. H. Schregardus, Kashing; Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg; F. H. Kreis, Local; J. E. Moses, Tientsin; R G. Blackie, Tientsin; Miss K. M. Nott, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Gregoire, Tientsin; Arthur. H. Kutzschbach. New York; J. W. Carney; R. T. Williams, Hankow; G. L. Chalman, Kiukiang; H. Weber, Hankow; Winterson. Hongkong; Watts; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brush, Shanghai.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Tientsin Session, 1920.

(Held pursuant to law at the American Consulate General commencing June 21.)

Court opened at 9:00 a.m. and the docket as previously published was called. The following cases were definitely assigned for hearing:

June 21, at 3:00 p.m; Cause No. 898; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. R. N. Kitching.

" 21, " " " Cause No. 945; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. Hall.

" 21, " " " Cause No. 946; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. Hall.

" 22, " 9:00 a.m; Cause No. 935; Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co.

" 23, " 9:00 a.m; Cause No. 1001; Lung Chu v. Sino-American Trading Corporation.

" 23, " 3:00 p.m; Cause No. 1003; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation.

" 23, " 3:00 p.m; Cause No. 1009; Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers Commercial Corporation.

June 23, at 4:00 p.m; Cause No. 1010; Hartman v. Hartman.

„ 23, „ 4:00 p.m; Cause No. 1017; Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs, et. al.

The following cases were then heard:

Cause No. 977; Estate of George R. Loehr, deceased; on application for probate of will; testimony of petitioner taken.

„ No. 1000; Hsieh Po-hsiang v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; on demurrer; Mr. Bryan for demurrant, Mr. Allen contra; argued and submitted.

The Court rose at 1:00 p.m.

June 21, 1921; 3:00 p.m., the following cases were heard:

Cause No. 898; Fearon, Daniel & Co,, Inc., v. Kitching.

„ „ 945; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. Hall.

„ „ 036; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. Hall.

Court adjourned at 6:05 p.m.

June 22, 1920.

Court opened at 9:00 a.m.

Cause No. 000; In re adoption of Marian Isabel and Kathryn Brown; testimony taken of petitioners and of Dr. Nye and Mr. Haviland.

„ No. 935; Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; Testimony of plaintiff continued and of the following witnesses in his behalf; Semenoff, Tarannik, Sokdoff, Viasigan, Fuller; cause argued orally in behalf of plaintiff and sumbmitted on brief to be filed within ten days by defendant. In re admission to the Bar of Sidney C. Schwartzkopf; motion for admission made by W. S. Fleming, Esq., following the report of examining committee; oath administered.

Court adjourned at 6 p.m.

June 23, 1920.

Court opened at 9 a. m.

Cause No. 1001; Lung Chu v. Sino-Americo Trading Corporation; Mr. Kent for Plaintiff, Mr. Allen for Defendant; testimony taken of Hsu Siao Yen, Hao Mo Liu, Hsu Hsiae Chan, R. E. Orts, Lorenzen and Siemer; passed until June 24, at 9: 00 a. m.

„ No. 1003; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; Mr. Evans for Plaintiff, Mr. Bryan for Defendant; testimony taken of plaintiff, R. S. Davis, Hsieh Tsung Yieng; passed by consent until June 24, subject to cause on trial.

„ No. 1010; Hartman; v. Hartman Mr. Evans for Plaintiff, Mr. W. R. Ketcham for Defendant; testimony taken of plaintiff and R.T. Evans; submitted.

„ No. .....; In re adoption of Willard Hickman; testimony taken of petitioners, Mrs. Mabel Kearney and Mrs. Bernyece Smith; submitted.

Court adjourned at 6 p. m.

June 24, 1920.

Cause No. 1001; Lung Chu v. Sino-Americo Trading Corp.; testimony concluded; argued and submitted.

Cause No. 1003; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; testimony for plaintiff concluded.

C ourt adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

June 25, 1920.

Court opened at 9. a.m.

Cause No. 1009; Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers' Commercial Corp.; plaintiff's testimony concluded,

„ No. 0000; In re Estate of T. L. Barker; hearing on petition.

Court adjourned at 7 p.m.

June 26, 1920.

Court adjourned *sine die* at 1 p.m.

Judgments & Orders during the Session

June 21, 1920; Cause No. 946; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. Hall; Judgment for plaintiff.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 969; In re Hornbuckle's Estate; order authorizing payment of claims.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 898; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. Kitching; Judgment for plaintiff.

„ 22, „ Cause No. 945; order for defendant to file brief by July 2.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 1010; Hartman v. Hartman; decree.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 1017; Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs; continuance.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 886; In re Sugart's Estate; order to sell assets.

„ 24, „ Cause No. 814; Barkley Co. v. Maloney; dismissed.

„ 24, „ In re Adoption of Willard Hickman, decree.

„ 25, „ Cause No. 1003; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers' Commercial Corp.; order for continuance at request of both parties to take depositions.

„ 25, „ Cause No. 1009; Chin Hsing Hsun v. Shippers' Commercial Corp.; continuance at request of both parties to take depositions.

„ 25, „ Fu Kee v. J. M. Murray; judgment by confession.

„ 25, „ In re Estate of F. L. Barker; order for letters of administration

„ 25, „ Cause No. 1002; Lung Chu v. Sino-Americo Trading Corp.; judgment for defendant.

„ 26, „ In re Last Will and Testament of George R. Loehr; order admitting to probate.

„ 26, „ Cause No. 945; Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., v. Hall; injunction granted.

July 1, 1920; Articles of Incorporation of the Connolly Land & Oil Company.

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, June 15, to Tuesday, June 22, 1920)

(Concluded from last week)

S. S. Bolton Castle. To U. S. June 8 New York

Cotton, raw	Pls.	2,074
Egg yolk, dried	,,	84
,, whole, dried	,,	38
Feather, duck	,,	215
Hair, goat beard	,,	14
Hides, cow	,,	2,271
Intestines, pig	,,	228
,, ,, sheep	,,	30
Oil castor	,,	8
Oil, groundnut	,,	8
Nutgalls	,,	546
Rhubarb	,,	20
Straw braid, mottled	,,	75
,, ,, ,, white	,,	57
Skins, antelope	Pcs.	974
,, ,, badger	,,	45
,, ,, cat	,,	130
,, ,, dog	,,	5.020
,, ,, fox	,,	728
,, ,, fox tail	,,	1,531
,, ,, goat untanned	,,	600
,, ,, kolinsky	,,	9,150
,, ,, marmot	,,	4,171
,, ,, raccoon	,,	50
,, ,, squirrel	,,	10,027
,, ,, weasel	,,	5,000
,, wolf	,,	682
Carpets	,,	457

S. S. Eurylochus From U. S. May 27

Shirtings:

Grey, 9 lb	Pcs.	4,000
Cotton Piques, white	,,	170
Clocks	,,	578
Lanterns	,,	336
Motor car	,,	1
Motor-cycles	,,	5
Iron safes	,,	44
Scales	,,	38
Cotton duck	Yds.	402
,, goods, unclassed	,,	2,120
Waterproof cloth	,,	300
Knitting yarn	Pls.	64
Brass pipes	Pls.	8
Iron bars	,,	1,943
,, bar ends	,,	3,281
,, hoops	,,	432
,, nails, wire	,,	1,369
,, pipe fittings	,,	75
,, plates	,,	1,996
,, tacks	,,	34

Iron, galvanized:

nuts and bolts	,,	7
sheets, plain	,,	22
wire	,,	259
Lead, in pigs	,,	15
,, pipes	,,	74
,, sheets	,,	9
Steel manufacturers, unclassed	,,	21
Tinned plates, plain	,,	555
Bronze powder	,,	2
Cotton, raw	,,	278
Glue	,,	60
Indigo paste, artificial	,,	415
Ink, printing	,,	131
Paints, unclassed	,,	52
Paper, enamelled	,,	197
,, ,, M. G. Cap, white	,,	341
,, ,, printing	,,	347
,, ,, strawboard	,,	1,491
,, ,, wrapping	,,	16
,, ,, writing	,,	22
,, ,, unclassed	,,	140
Paste	,,	15
Soda Ash	,,	109
,, Caustic	,,	603
Sugar, milk	Pls.	60
Twine, hemp	,,	35
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,317
,, ,, prepared	,,	18
Baking powder	Doz.	8
Coffee	,,	600
Files, steel	,,	120
Hats	,,	108
Hosiery	,,	113
Knives, table	,,	47
Meat Juice	,,	300
Oil, kerosene, in cases	Gals.	10,000
Paints, unclassed	,,	1,512
Turpentine, vegetable	,,	208
Cigars	Mille	30
Cigarettes	,,	5,750
Silk socks	Cattles	83
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 73	Hk. Tls.	5,518

S. S. Eastern Merchant From U. S. May 28.

Cotton goods, unclassed	Yds.	452
Babbitt metal	Pls.	141
Linotype metal	,,	125

Iron and steel:

Bars	Pls.	2,947
Bolts	,,	16
Pipes	,,	231
Pipe fittings	,,	82
Plates	,,	1,541
Wire shorts	,,	948
Iron bolts, old	,,	518

Iron, galvanized:

Pipes	,,	148
Wire shorts	,,	1,300
Solder	,,	10
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,250
Acids, unclassed	,,	2
Almonds	,,	3
Caviar	,,	1
Cheese	,,	3
Fish, salt	,,	9
Flour, patent	,,	41
Flour, wheat	,,	368
Glue	,,	41
Leather, sole	,,	12
Malt	,,	761
Napthalene	,,	12
Packing, india rubber	,,	3
Paper, art printing	,,	8
,, ,, cardboard	,,	14
,, ,, printing	,,	41

Paper, M. G. Bleached:

Sulphite	,,	214
Wax	,,	20
Writing	,,	90
Unclassed	,,	370
Pitch	,,	313
Sugar, cube	,,	8
,, ,, refined	,,	7
Cylinders	Pcs.	5
Felt, asphalt	,,	90
Motor-cars	,,	2
Scales	,,	2
Trunks	,,	6
Canned Meats	Doz.	445
,, Goods, unclassed	,,	30
Coffee	,,	31
Lard	,,	20
Waters, table	,,	104
Chocolate	Lb.	1,092
Oil, engine	Falls.	7,257
Paint, enamel	,,	72
Paints, unclassed	,,	808
Turpentine, imitation	,,	1,450
Varnish	,,	74
Shoes	Pairs	159

Treasure:

Gold coins $20	Hk. Tls.	151,100
,, bars	,, ,,	76,581
Silver bars	,, ,,	160,660
Machinery	,, ,,	16,105

S. S. Monteagle From U. S. and Canada, May 27.

Sheetings:

Grey, 9 lb Amer	Pcs.	7,980
,, 11 lb Amer	,,	4,800
,, 15½ lb, 110 threads per sq. in, Amer.	,,	4,000
Drills, Grey, over 12¾ lb. Amer	,,	3,750
Motor-cars	,,	15

Iron and steel:

Angles	Pls.	325
Bars	,,	2,184
Nails, cut	,,	450
Pipes	,,	18
Plate cuttings	,,	1,891
Tubes	,,	126
Wire shorts	,,	809
Horseshoes, old	,,	738

Iron and Steel, galvanized:

Pipes	,,	180
Tubes	,,	146
Wood pulp, chemical	,,	1,735
Canned fish	Doz.	840
Cigarettes	Mille	20,250

Timber:

Softwood, ordinary sawn	Sup. ft.	203,413
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	7,103

S.S. West Hepburn From U. S. May 31.

Iron bars	Pls.	7,565
,, wire rods	,,	1,680
Bones, cow	,,	417
Napthalene	,,	51
Paper, unclassed	,,	4
Bedsteads	Pcs.	525
Motor-cars	,,	1
Waters, mineral	Doz.	104
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	2,413

S. S. Fushimi Maru From U. S. May 31.

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb. 110 threads	Pcs.	160
Flannel, grey, 32 in by 31 yds	,,	3,000
Iron wire rods	Pls.	843
,, ,, ,, defective	,,	840
,, ,, shorts	,,	849
Milk, condensed	,,	1,091
Tobacco, leaf	,,	143

Tiber:

Softwood, manufactured, clear	Sup	107,344. ft.

S. S. Comeric, From U. S. May 31

Cotton duck, waterproof	Yds.	14,098
Copper tubes	Pls.	44
Iron Angles	,,	486
,, bar ends	,,	1,488
,, hoops	,,	168
,, nails	,,	18
,, pig	,,	4,864
,, rivets	,,	103
,, sheets and plates	,,	1,219
,, tules	,,	597
,, washers	,,	20
,, wire rods defective	,,	514
Iron hoops, old	Pls.	393
,, cart tires, old	,,	263

Iron, galvanized:

Pipe fittings	,,	292
Tubes	,,	381
Wire shorts	,,	672
Acid, salicylic	,,	2
Bronze powder	,,	30
Cocoa	,,	119
Glucose	,,	349
Glue	,,	168
Glycerine	,,	16
Gum, arabic	,,	19
Indigo paste, artificial	,,	2,005
Ink, printing	,,	8
Leather, calf	,,	2
,, ,, enamelled & patent	,,	22
Oil, castor	,,	4
Paper, blotting	,,	21
,, ,, cigarette, on bobbin	,,	526
,, ,, writing	,,	11
,, ,, unclassed	,,	39
Potash, Chlorate of	,,	680
Sodium, hyposulphite	,,	30
Starch	,,	14
Sugar, milk	,,	436
Tinfoil and lead foil, mixture	,,	1,043
Tobacco, leaf	,,	2,476
Silk hose	Catties	172
Wool and cotton blankets	Lb.	305
Varnish	Galls.	51
Bells	Pcs.	2,100
Leather, imitation	,,	8
Locomotives	,,	1
Knitting machines	,,	18
Motor-cars	,,	10
Motor-cycles	,,	3
Scales	,,	3
Traction engines	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	1
Underwear	Doz.	380
Cigarettes	Mille	3,654
Sand-paper	Rolls	20
Dyes, aniline Pkgs. 8,	Hk. Tls.	2,198
Machinery	,,	58,419

S. Montague, From U. S. May 31.

Iron plate cuttings	Pls.	2,729
Bones, cow	,,	50
Irons crap	,,	3,923
Paper, printing, common	,,	2,972
Soap, laundry	,,	75
Soda, caustic	,,	502
Jams	Doz.	480
Timber		
Softwood, clear	Sup. Ft.	13,456
Softwood, ordinary sawn	,,	654,327

S. Monteagle, to U. S. June 12.

Boston		
Bristles	Pls.	45
New York		
Silk, raw, re-reeled:		
White, other ports Bls. 28	,,	28 47
Silk, raw, steam filature:		
White, Shanghai. Bls. 37	,,	36.71
White, other ports Bls. 7		
Bristles	,,	108
Musk	Tls.	810
Scranton		
Silk, raw, steam filature:		
White, Shang hai. Bls. 5	Pls.	4.97